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COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON CEMA SCIENTIFIC SESSION IN BUCHAREST

AU011955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Nov (AGERPRES)--The 22d Session of the CEMA Committee for Technico-Scientific Collaboration took place over October 30-November 1, 1980, in Bucharest.

The session was attended by the representatives of the countries to the committee, the leaders or deputy leaders of the central bodies of science and technology of the CEMA member countries and of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The session was presided over by Ion Ursu, representative of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the committee, acting chairman of the CEMA Committee for Technico-Scientific Collaboration.

During the meeting, they examined the tasks of the CEMA Committee for Technico-Scientific Collaboration deriving from the decisions of the 97th session of the council's Executive Council. Special attention was paid to the preparation of the programs of cooperation in the production of industrial robots for various branches as well as the energy-efficient equipment that should comprise works regarding research and technological engineering, the development and testing of experimental models, as well as the organization of cooperation and specialization in production.

Examined were also the possibilities of developing henceforth, too, the collaboration in scientific apparatus and research automation, etc.

The committee examined the results of collaboration on matters of research of new types of pest-killers, biological methods and other means for plant protection and complex investigation of the influence of the protection means on the environment, as well as the problems of organization of collaboration for the introduction into manufacturing of the results of research carried through by collaboration in the domains of the new technological processes for welding and of the complex use of the wood raw material.

They examined during the meeting of the committee the question linked to the progress of the collaboration in granting assistance and support in the development of science and technique to the Republic of Cuba, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Mongolian People's Republic.

They adopted the plans of multilateral technico-scientific collaboration of the CEMA member-countries in 1981-1985, inclusive of the domain of environmental protection and melioration, cadres training, etc.

The meeting of the committee proceeded in the spirit of the friendship, mutual understanding and constructive comradely collaboration.

BRIEFS

CEMA CHEMICAL COMMISSION SESSION--The 57th session of the CEMA Permanent Commission on Chemical Industry began in Plovdiv today. Representatives of the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary, the CSSR, Bulgaria and representatives of the SFRY and of the International Economic Organization attended the session. The 6-day session will discuss problems connected with the further cooperation in the sphere of chemical industry among the CEMA member countries and will also sign a protocol. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 24 Oct 80 AU]

TRADE, PAYMENTS AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH NORTH KOREA

AU311740 Tirana ATA in English 0950 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Tirana, October 31 (ATA)--The agreement on goods exchanges and payments for 1981-1985 as well as the protocol on goods exchanges and payments for 1981 between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were signed in Tirana.

The agreement and protocol were signed for the Albanian side by the vice minister of foreign trade, Marko Xega and, for the Korean side, by the vice minister of foreign trade, Yi Se-ung.

Present at the signing ceremony were the vice director of the first department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ndreci Rizo and the members of the two delegations.

Present was also the interim charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Tirana (Zeng Ryong-un).

Upon its stay in Albania, the delegation was received by the minister of foreign trade of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Nedin Hoxha.

MACEDONIAN CHAIRMAN VISITS, MEETS DEPUTY PREMIER CARCANI

AU012005 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Blagoj Popov, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, and his wife recently made a private visit to our country. On this occasion, he was received by Adil Carcani, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The meeting was also attended by Deputy Foreign Minister Ksenofon Nushi and Branko Komatina, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Opinions were exchanged on the development of relations between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. Blagoj Popov was also received separately by Minister of Education and Culture Tefta Cami and Minister of Foreign Trade Nedin Hoxha. During their stay in our country, Blagoj Popov and his wife, accompanied by Branko Komatina, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, visited several cultural and economic institutions in the cities of Tirana, Kruje, Durres and Fier. They also visited Vlore, Pogradec and Korce Districts, where they were received by the respective chairmen of the People's Council Executive Committees of those districts, who also hosted lunches in their honor.

CARTER-REAGAN DEBATE CONFIRMS 'EXPANSIONIST' POLICY

AU011502 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Tirana, 1 Nov (ATA)--During the "TV debate" in Cleveland, Carter and Reagan as usual "accused" one another and swore that if each one of them will come to the head of the U.S. presidency, will bring the "prosperity" to the country and "peace" to the world. But the reality shows that the election debates and speeches of the presidential candidates are parades to deceive the American people and the international public opinion. At present the American economy is in a very difficult situation, something which was accepted both by Carter and Reagan. Inflation is in its highest level, unemployment has assumed a mass character, and the broad U.S. working masses are experiencing that the cost of living is constantly becoming more expensive.

In regard to the foreign policy, both of them posing in words as "champions of peace", openly reveal through their statements that they will zealously implement the hegemonic and expansionist policy of American imperialism in the future too.

Powerfully propagating the concept of a "strong America", the voice of which must be heard in the world, they clearly show that in the future too, American imperialism, in fierce rivalry with Soviet social imperialism will do everything in its power to extend its hegemony and expansion in various regions of the world. This is revealed in particular by their statements about the American policy in the Middle East. The two presidential candidates have declared more than once their unconditional support for Israel, one of the most obedient tools of American imperialism in the Middle East, at a time when they pledge that they will actively take part in the "solution" of the problems of that region, which, due to the imperialist interference by the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union, is today in the grip of great tensions and confrontations.

LLESHI GREETS ALGERIAN PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU311955 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria:

The occasion of your national holiday, the 26th anniversary of the day of the revolution, gives me the pleasure, in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and personally, to convey to you warmest greetings and best wishes for the happiness of the fraternal Algerian people and the progress of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. I am convinced that the friendship and cooperation between our two countries will continue to develop in the future also for the benefit of our peoples and of the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism.

BRIEFS

UNESCO DIRECTOR'S DEPARTURE--The general director of UNESCO and the authorities accompanying him has left Albania. He was seen off by Aleks Buda, chairman of the Albanian Academy of Sciences, Luan Omari, scientific secretary of the Academy of Sciences, and others. During his stay in Albania, the director visited zones hit by the 1979 earthquake in Shkoder District and became acquainted with the work done for repairing damages. He was received by Iljaz Lloja, deputy chairman of the district's People's Council Executive Committee. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 13 Oct 80 AU]

ATHENS UNIVERSITY DELEGATION--The delegation of Athens University, headed by Prof. Fotios Mitsis, vice rector of the university, accompanied by Prof. Lambis Proukakis and Prof. George Babiniotis, has left Albania. During its stay in Albania, the delegation visited various industrial centers, educational institutions and others in various districts. Prof. Petrit Radovicka, rector of Tirana University, gave a dinner at which Konstandinos Politis, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Greece to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 21 Oct 80 AU]

HAXHI LLESHI ACTIVITY--A meeting was organized today at the higher-type cooperative of Lapardha in Berat District to disseminate the advanced experience in getting acquainted with and analyzing socialist legality on the part of the people's councils. The meeting was attended by chairmen of the people's councils of joined and single villages, assistant prosecutors and judges, representatives of mass organizations and others. The meeting was also attended by Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and Lesh District party and state cadres. A report on the activity of people's councils in getting acquainted with and analyzing socialist legality was delivered by Stefan Bako, chairman of the Lapardha joined villages' People's Council. Haxhi Lleshi also addressed the meeting. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 24 Oct 80 AU]

RABOTNICHESKO DELO INTERVIEWS VISITING SRV FOREIGN MINISTER

AU311518 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Oct 80 pp 1-5

[Nikolay Golemanov interview with Nguyen Co Thach, SRV minister of foreign affairs and Central Committee member of the Vietnamese Communist Party, given during his stay in Bulgaria 23-27 October 1980--exact date and place of interview not given]

[Text] At the invitation of Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and BCP Central Committee Politburo member, Nguyen Co Thach, minister of foreign affairs of the SRV and member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, visited our country on an official and friendly visit 23-27 October 1980. During his stay in Bulgaria he was kind enough to answer a few questions posed to him by Nikolay Golemanov, representative of our RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorial board:

Question: Comrade Minister, how would you describe the development of relations between Vietnam and the other countries of the socialist community and more particularly, with the People's Republic of Bulgaria?

Answer: As a member of the worldwide socialist community the SRV has common interests with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, namely the struggle for peace and socialism throughout the world.

In connection with my visit we noted with greatest satisfaction that our relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries as a whole, as well as more particularly with the People's Republic of Bulgaria, are constantly developing and being perfected from all points of view and in all sectors.

Question: Comrade Minister, this year the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea submitted a number of proposals in the interest of peace and security in Southeast Asia. Would you like to analyze the stand of your country in connection with events occurring in that area during the last months?

Answer: Today the situation in Southeast Asia is being aggravated greatly as a result of the policy of interference and aggression with which China opposes the peoples of the three Indochinese countries. China is provoking conflicts among the countries of Southeast Asia and undermining the detente and dialogue between the states of Indochina and those belonging to ASEAN. It threatens peace and endangers the stability in that area.

As a result, in order to insure the triumph of peace and stability in Southeast Asia the main and basic question is to stop the hostile policy of China directed against the Indochinese countries and the other Southeast Asian states. The ASEAN member states are raising the so-called question about "the situation in Kampuchea" as a preliminary condition in connection with restoring peace and stability in that area. Such an approach is in contradiction to the actual situation and grossly violates the sovereignty of Kampuchea, encouraging at the same time China's hegemonist and warmongering policy.

We think that it is necessary now for the countries of Indochina and for the ASEAN member countries to discard their controversies and to base themselves on a common denominator, namely upon peace and stability in the area. We think that it is necessary for them to achieve reconciliation among themselves on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and on the basis of observing the legitimate interests of each country. This is now the most expedient approach for stopping the adventurous policy of China and for preserving Southeast Asia from a further deterioration of the situation.

Question: According to you, what are the latest aspects or the rapprochement between the United States and China based on anti-Soviet and antisocialist principles? How does this rapprochement manifest itself in the actions of these countries as regards Southeast Asia?

Answer: The characteristic feature of this approach, which is very dangerous under the present circumstances of the international situation, is the American-Chinese treaty aimed at intensifying the arms race and at undermining peace and detente throughout the world. A peculiar trait of the present circumstances is the fact that the United States and China have taken advantage of the events in Afghanistan to expand a large-scale propaganda campaign against the Soviet Union and socialism, to poison the international situation and to bring mankind back to the "cold war". As regards Southeast Asia, China and the United States, hiding behind the mask of the so-called "defense of the Kampuchean people's right of self-determination," are intensifying their attempts to oppose Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries by undermining peace and stability in that area.

Question: What is the role today of socialist Vietnam in the nonaligned countries movement?

Answer: The nonaligned countries movement, which includes the overwhelming majority of states of Asia, Africa and Latin America, those which are not members of military alliances, is aimed at struggling for peace and for the peoples' national independence, for the establishment of a new economic order in the world. During the last 20 years, the movement has been constantly growing and strengthening. It plays a great role in the defense of peace and national independence. With their struggle against imperialism, the people of Vietnam are making an important contribution to the implementation of the goals of the nonaligned countries' movement.

BTA INTERVIEWS VISITING SRV MECHANICAL ENGINEERING MINISTER

AU291629 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 29 Oct (BTA)--"In the course of a week our delegation visited 25 plants and institutes with latest day equipment", said Mr Nguyen Van Kha, Vietnam's minister of michanical engineering and metallurgy, before a BTA representative. "We don't have such modern equipment in the mechanical engineering enterprises of Vietnam. That is why during my meetings with Mr Vasil Khubchev, minister of Bulgarian electronics and electrical engineering, and with Mr Toncho Chakurov, minister of mechanical engineering, we agreed on an increasingly intensive scientific and technological cooperation in these important spheres of economic life".

"Our ceramic works, cold store premises, poultry slaughter-houses were built to Bulgarian designs and with Bulgarian installations", said the Vietnamese minister. "Again to a Bulgarian design a basic reconstruction of a refrigerating equipment plant is to be carried out, and a factory for road-building machines will be designed".

Bulgaria and Vietnam maintain long-term cooperation in mechanical engineering. Promising are their contacts in the field of electronic equipment, instrument-making and manufacture of household appliances, ties in the production of metalcutting machines, hydro-turbines and shipbuilding will be intensified. The two countries plan to exchange specialists. In the 1981-1985 period some 17,000 Vietnamese specialists will come for specialization to Bulgaria. 2,000 of them will specialize in mechanical engineering.

During his stay in Bulgaria the Vietnamese guest was received by Mr Krustyu Trichkov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council, who is chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation between Bulgaria and Vietnam. Discussed was a series of questions pertaining to bilateral economic, scientific and technological cooperation, especially in mechanical engineering, electronics and electrical engineering.

Mr Nguyen Van Kha left the country today.

LUKANOV MEETS WITH ROMANIAN, SYRIAN OFFICIALS

Romania's Gheorghe Caranfil

AU312000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1921 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 31 Oct (AGERPRES)--Gheorghe Caranfil, Romanian minister of chemical industry had an interview on October 31 with Andrey Lukanov, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, chairman for Bulgaria of the joint Romanian-Bulgarian government commission for economic and technico-scientific collaboration.

During the interview, they stressed that the Romanian-Bulgarian economic relations, in chemistry included, develop permanently.

They also expressed the determination to further take advantage of the possibilities offered by the chemical industry in the two countries in order to deepen the cooperation in this domain and to increase the exchanges of goods.

Syrian Minister of Oil

AU312105 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received 'Abd al-Jabbar ad-Dahhak, Syrian minister of oil and natural resources, who is visiting Bulgaria.

VISITING GREEK PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

AU311501 Sofia BTA in English 1342 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 31 Oct (BTA)--Today Mr Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly, received a Greek parliamentarian delegation led by the second deputy chairman of the Greek Parliament Is. Lavrentidis.

Mr. Vladimir Bonev made the guests familiar with the structure and activity of the parliament and with Bulgaria's socio-economic development.

Stress was laid on the role of the parliaments for the development of goodneighbourliness and cooperation between Bulgaria and Greece. It was emphasized that the good relations between the two countries were influencing the climate in the Balkans in a favourable way.

The Greek delegation which arrived here yesterday will be received also by First Vice President of the State Council Petur Tanchev and by Minister of Foreign Affairs Petur Mladenov.

Meeting With Mladenov

AU031114 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Petur Mladenov received the Greek parliamentary delegation that is visiting our country. Under the leadership of Isak Lavrentidis, second deputy chairman of the Greek Parliament.

During the friendly talk with the Greek parliamentarians, Comrade Petur Mladenov expressed his satisfaction at the development of mutual relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Greece and discussed opportunities for even wider expansion of such relations.

CULTURAL COOPERATION PLAN SIGNED WITH LIBYA

AU302011 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 30 Oct (BTA)--A state 1981-1982 plan for scientific and cultural cooperation between Bulgaria and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah was signed today.

The plan provides for joint scientific developments, exchanged visits of scholars of oriental studies who are to research documents related to the history of the two countries, and for lectures of Bulgarian professors in the universities of Tripoli and Benghazi.

Under cooperation in the sphere of culture Libya is to take part in the "Banner of Peace" children's assembly. The plan provides also for the two countries to hold days of the Bulgarian, respectively, Libyan culture. [as received]

ZHIVKOV CABLES GREETINGS TO NICOSIA CONFERENCE

AU282116 Sofia BTA in English 1919 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 28 Oct (BTA)--State Council President Todor Zhivkov, has sent a cable to the participants in the extraordinary international conference for solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples in the zone of the Persian Gulf, sitting in Nicosia.

The military preparations of the United States, the attempts at founding new aggressive blocks and military bases, the proclaiming of territories belonging to sovereign states for "spheres of vital interests" and the interference in their internal affairs, all pose a serious threat to peoples' right to live under the conditions of peace, security and cooperation, reads the cable.

The major changes that took place in the region of the Persian Gulf as a result of the struggle of the national-liberation movements, the substantial democratic and socio-economic gains, the still continuing process of consolidation of the anti-imperialist forces in various countries from the region are enjoying the feelings of solidarity and sympathy of the whole Bulgarian people.

And it is for precisely this reason that the armed conflict that burst out between Iraq and Iran is causing serious alarm and concern, Mr Todor Zhivkov says in the cable.

ICELAND, MALI ENVOYS PRESENT CREDENTIALS TO ZHIVKOV

AU301703 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has individually received the newly appointed ambassador of the Republic of Iceland, Haraldur Kroyer, and of the Republic of Mali, Alpha Amadou Diaw, who presented their credentials. Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the ambassador of Iceland and of Mali exchanged greeting speeches.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES PLAN FULFILLMENT

AU311706 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] The Council of Ministers held a session today. The fulfillment of the unified plan on socioeconomic development of the country for the January-September 1980 period was discussed. The ministries were obliged to undertake quick and decisive measures to improve work in certain economic enterprises with inefficient production, and to overcome lagging production and sale of some kinds of products by devoting special attention to the goods and public services destined for the population.

The government also adopted a decision to speed up the process of mechanizing and automating manual and heavy physical work. Measures for improving the organization of repair work and for maintaining means to determine the quality of production were also adopted.

CONTINUING EVENTS IN POLISH SITUATION REPORTED

Soviet-Polish Summit

LD311942 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] To begin, Radio Prague's Slavka Komonova analyzes the outcome of the Soviet-Polish summit talks held in Moscow on Thursday.

The meeting in Moscow, she writes, has been followed very carefully throughout the world, given the fact that it took place at a time when Polish society is coming through a grave crisis, and so speculations of all kinds have emerged in Western mass media. However, the talks turned out to be a rather big disillusionment for all who expected some dramatic turn.

The Soviet-Polish dialogue has reiterated both sides preparedness to further strengthen and expand mutual relations, an outcome very topical for Poland's security and internal stability. Two important aspects characterize the results of the Moscow meeting. One of them is the fact that both sides are determined to make mutual economic cooperation more efficient, especially as regards fuller utilization of Poland's industries, especially the engineering, light and food industries. Poland has at her disposal a vast industrial potential which is now being more effectively targeted on the manufacture of agricultural technology.

Another important characteristic of the talks is the Soviet Union's conviction voiced by Leonid Brezhnev that Polish communists and workers are themselves capable of solving the current urgent problems of their country's political and economic development. The statement is an expression of the Soviet Union's trust in the present Polish leadership and in the maturity and political wisdom of the Polish people.

However, the situation Poland now finds itself in leaves virtually no room for underestimation of the antisocialist forces acting at home and the acts of subversion aimed at Poland from outside. Therefore, both sides condemned all Western attempts to meddle with Poland's own affairs. One such attempt was made by President Carter when he told voters in Philadelphia on Thursday that the United States is going to continue its support for the Polish workers' struggle for human rights. Unfortunately, Jimmy Carter is not the only one to have assumed rights he is not entitled to.

The West abounds with those who are misusing the current situation in Poland for (?fitting) into that country their agents, whose mission is to provoke antisocialist sentiments. This applies for example to the emigre circles around the KULTURA monthly magazine published in Paris who (?overtly) support and finance dissident groups in Poland. These hostile elements are speculating with the integration of the so-called new trade unions into Poland's present political system as powerful tools of weakening the influence of the Polish United Workers Party and combatting people's power and Poland's alliance with the other socialist states. [sentence as heard]

Anti-Polish Paris Center

AU311157 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 30 October, on page 7, carries a 1,000-word article signed "(JL)" and entitled "Instructions From Paris; TRYBUNA LUDU Uncovers Program of an Antisocialist Center."

Referring to the paper TRYBUNA LUDU, which had stated that "one of the centers of the antisocialist campaign against Poland is in Paris and is formally camouflaged by the emigre monthly KULTURA, which is headed by J. Giedroyc," "(JL)" first characterizes Giedroyc as "coauthor of the so-called realist concept of the fight against socialism and today the realizer of this concept, that is the so-called evolutionism," which is aimed at "a gradual erosion and finally the complete liquidation of socialism." The author then cites TRYBUNA LUDU as stating that KULTURA has for years been issuing instructions on ways to disintegrate the socialist system gradually from within, specifically in Poland, and that the monthly is closely connected "with anticommunist centers also in the United States, and above all in the CIA." TRYBUNA LUDU is further reported to mention "emissaries sent to Poland" by "KULTURA's agents" to "found antisocialist hotbeds," which they then supported with money and cadres, and also helped organize "dissident groupings" in the middle of the 'seventies. The article then quotes TRYBUNA LUDU on the directives issued by KULTURA during the August crisis in Poland, urging moderation since "everything cannot be achieved at once," directives which "correspond almost verbatim to the program of activities of diverse opposition groups in Poland," including the "illegal" KOR organization. The article then refers to TRYBUNA in elaborating on KOR directives, aimed at pushing its members into the new Solidarity unions, and on the evolutionist KULTURA directives urging autonomy from state and party bodies. After quoting the opposition paper RUCH ZWIAZKOWY on the "long and difficult" road still to be passed, the article states:

"It is clear and incontestible that the enemies of the People's Poland are concerned with liquidating the people's power, even if only gradually and step by step. And the so-called new trade unions are to be 'built into' the present system, so that through them the antisocialist forces at home and abroad will operate against the party and the people's power, and against the ties of alliance of the Polish People's Republic." The article concludes by citing the October editorial of KULTURA to prove the point.

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on the same date carries on page 7 a 900-word CTK Warsaw dispatch, entitled "Resolutely Against the Liquidators of Socialism; TRYBUNA LUDU Uncovers Activities of a Foreign Counterrevolutionary Center." Citing TRYBUNA LUDU's article "Evolutionism--Authors and Executors," the dispatch deals with the same topics as the RUDE PRAVO article, in similar terms and terminology, adding as comment: "The representatives of antisocialist tendencies are striving to achieve something quite different from what the workers class is striving for. They want to completely destabilize the country and are striving to change the new trade unions against the will of millions of their members into a political force that would operate against the party, against the people's power and against the ties of alliance of the Polish People's Republic."

The dispatch concludes: "The authors of evolutionist concepts--frank and inveterate anticommunists--and their executors who are still frequently operating under the cloak of an alleged 'improvement of socialism,' have one thing in common: [The thought] that it is necessary to gradually 'crumble' the social system in the Polish People's Republic and to make use of the difficulties of the crisis for this purpose.

"It is necessary to take a rapid and resolute stand against the attempts to foist on the country the 'stage-by-stage introduction of anticommunism' and against attempts at liquidating the socialist system in the Polish People's Republic. This is dictated by the civic responsibility for the complete and consistent renewal of Polish social life, which is considerably hampered by the harmful activity of domestic, as well as emigre 'evolutionists,' TRYBUNA LUDU stresses in conclusion."

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES POLISH AMBASSADOR MITREGA

AU311057 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Oct 80 p 2

[CTK report in the column "International Contacts"]

[Text] On Wednesday CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek received in the Cernin Palace in Prague Jan Mitrega, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the CSSR, at his request. In a discussion which took place in a friendly atmosphere they exchanged views on questions concerning further cooperation between the two countries.

FORESTRY COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

LD010053 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] A meeting of the working group for directing scientific and technical cooperation in forestry management between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union has ended in Opocno at the foot of the Orlicke Mountains. Representatives of both countries signed a protocol on scientific and technical cooperation for the period 1981-85. The protocol deals with utilization of automatic computers, improvement of working conditions for forestry workers and raising the water-conserving and soil-protective functions of forests.

PROTOCOL SIGNED ON TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION WITH ROMANIA

LD010031 Prague CTK in English 1713 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Prague, 31 Oct (CTK)--The 12th session of the mixed Czechoslovak-Romanian Governmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation ended at Prague-Kolodeje Friday with the signing of a protocol summing up the results of the talks.

The document was signed by the heads of the two delegations, Deputy Premiers Josef Simon of Czechoslovakia and Ion Patan of Romania.

During the talks the two delegations appreciated the results of economic relations between the two countries, particularly cooperation in metallurgy, heavy and general engineering, and cooperation between Czechoslovak and Romanian foreign trade corporations.

High up the agenda of the session was the elaboration of the program of Czechoslovak-Romanian cooperation in scientific research and technical development in the next five years.

Later on Friday, Ion Patan and other members of the Romanian delegation left Prague for home. They were seen off at the airport by Josef Simon and other officials.

HUSAK GREETS 'ANTI-IMPERIALIST' CONFERENCE IN CYPRUS

AU311342 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Oct 80 p 1

[CTK report: "United for the Just Cause of the People of the Persian Gulf; Comrade Gustav Husak's Message of Greetings to the Participants in the International Conference of Solidarity in Nicosia"]

[Text] Prague/Nicosia, 28 Oct (CTK)--Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, has sent--in the name of the Czechoslovak people and in his own name--a message of greetings to the participants in the international conference of solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of the Persian Gulf region, which is being held in Nicosia.

The message says, among other things: You have met at the time when imperialist and militarist forces--in an attempt to establish their rule of the world--are escalating interference, blackmail and direct threats also vis-a-vis the states in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf region. They are expanding military bases there, deploying additional naval vessels and military forces. The imperialist crusade against peace and the independence of nations elicits increasingly stronger resistance among all peace and progressive forces of the world, which resolutely support the inalienable right of the nations in the Persian Gulf region to the genuinely independent, free decisionmaking about their own destiny, including the right to manage their natural and mineral wealth. The common course of the forces of progress and peace is a serious obstacle to the implementation of the plans of imperialism, however.

We are following with concern the dangerous development of the situation in the region, which is the consequence of the tragic Iraqi-Iranian conflict. We are convinced that this conflict does not benefit either of the two involved sides, but that its consequences are only helping the endeavors of imperialism to assert its influence in this region. We are sincerely interested in the earliest possible elimination of this dangerous hotbed of tension and its causes in the Middle East and in the Persian Gulf region. This would benefit the cause of peace, understanding and security of nations.

The CSSR and all its people are striving for the establishment of a lasting and durable peace and for the promotion of friendship and cooperation among nations. I wish to assure you that we will continue to stand firmly on the side of the just struggle of nations against imperialism, for peace and progress in the world.

Therefore, we welcome the convocation of your conference and are firmly convinced that it will markedly contribute to the victory of the just cause of the anti-imperialist and national liberation struggle of the people of the Persian Gulf. I wish much success to your deliberations and to your meritorious work.

NATIONAL FRONT PRESIDIUM HOLDS SESSION 29 OCTOBER

AU311205 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Oct 80 p 2

[CTK Report: "On the Principles of Election Programs for the 1981-1986 Period; From the Session of the Presidium of the CSSR National Front Central Committee"]

[Text] Prague, 28 October (CTK)--The Presidium of the CSSR National Front Central Committee convened in Prague on Wednesday. In the opening part of its session it unequivocally and fully endorsed the conclusions of the 18th CPCP Central Committee session. It voiced the conviction that the entire National Front, the millions of members of organizations associated in it, will give in the precongress period full support to the Communist Party's policy by engaging in great working activity and initiative and displaying social commitment in fulfilling the tasks or the final year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and creating prerequisites for a successful start into the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The Presidium then discussed the draft principles for drawing up the National Front's election programs for the 1981-1986 election period. It stressed that the National Front's election programs have become an important instrument of uniting the efforts of national committees and National Front bodies and organizations in implementing the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress under the conditions of communities, districts and regions. The formulation of the new election programs must respect the attained level of socioeconomic development and proceed from the new, qualitatively more demanding tasks set by the 18th CPCZ Central Committee session. The Presidium expressed suggestions and addenda on the proposed principles.

CSSR Minister of Finance Leopold Ler then briefed the Presidium of the CSSR National Front Central Committee on the set of measures for improving the planned management system of the national economy after the year 1980, paying special attention to issues connected with the National Front and organizations associated in it and their economic bodies. The discussion following the briefing revealed the determination of the National Front member organizations--especially those having primary organizations at workplaces--to take an effective part in explaining the new measures and in enlisting the working people for their implementation. The Presidium voiced the conviction that the set of measures will fully gain ground in the specific conditions of the National Front, especially from the viewpoint of thriftiness, production efficiency and good quality of all work.

In the subsequent part of its session the Presidium discussed a report on the development of working initiative and activity in honor of the 35th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army. It expressed high appreciation for the results achieved heretofore by National Front organizations in that respect and voiced the conviction that the period of preparations for the 16th CPCZ Congress and the general elections to representative assemblies will yield new stimuli for the upswing of the working and political activity of members of social organizations associated in the National Front, particularly in materializing the tasks of the last year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, implementing the National Front's election programs and ensuring a successful start into the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

STEPANKOVA EXPLAINS NEED FOR CENSUS DATA

AU310935 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Oct 80 p 2

[Zdena Stepankova article: "This Is No Inquisitiveness"]

[Text] Information pertaining to household equipment is also a part of the census. Some believe that even people's closets will be examined.

What is the census really like? Most of us have the census forms at home already, thus we can easily check what is wanted from us by way of "revelation" about our households. For example, whether we have a black and white or a color television set, whether we have a refrigerator, a regular or automatic washing machine, whether we have a car or a motorcycle, whether we own a weekend chalet or do we rent one, or whether we have a telephone.

This is data usually known to all those around us--and why should they not know it? We make no secret of getting into the car on Friday. It is our right. If we decide to buy a color television set, that again is our business; the most important thing is to have money, because color television sets cost more than black and white ones. And as for the telephone, that is usually known in the house and around, our telephone has served neighbors more than once and vice versa when it was urgent to make a call.

The statistical bodies are not at all interested in the value of anything in private ownership, or--let us say--in what type of car we drive. Anyway, it will be we who will fill in the census forms. But the processed data will be very valuable. It will reveal what the households of individual groups of the population contain, for example of families with children, of older people, of families in which divorced mother or father alone are taking care of the children. And last but not least, by comparing them with the data yielded by the last census 10 years ago, we will be able to find out how much "richer" the households have grown, how much the general standard of living has risen.

HONECKER, STOPH CONGRATULATE TIKHONOV ON APPOINTMENT

LD241409 Easc Berlin ADN International Service in German 1210 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 24 Oct (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, have sent a message of congratulations to Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman fo the USSR Council of Ministers, on his appointment.

The message reads: On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the GDR, we congratulate you on your appointment to the post of chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. From the bottom of our hearts we wish you, esteemed Nikolay Aleksandrovich, great success and creativity in the execution of this lofty and responsibile function.

In connection with your appointment as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers we wish to state that the GDR will continue to do everything in its power to deepen the close combat alliance of our parties, states and people.

By strengthening our fraternal alliance we are making an important contribution to consolidating the unity the countries of the socialist community and to permanently securing peace.

HERRMANN-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW VISIT

LD312334 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1343 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 31 Oct (ADN)--A delegation of the SED Central Committee led by Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, ended its 5-day visit to Moscow on Friday. In conformity with the plan of party relations between the SED and the CPSU it had acquainted itself with the CPSU's experiences in the ideological and political-education work.

The members of the delegation were received by Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and had talks with the CPSU Central Committee Department for Propaganda and International Information, the Moscow CPSU city committee and the editorial offices of PRAVDA. The guests from the GDR visited the USSR State Committee for Radio and Television, the cosmonaut training center and Olympic sites in Moscow.

A useful exchange of views took place on topical questions of ideological-political work and on the fraternal cooperation between the SED and the CPSU in this sphere.

EXCERPT OF INTERVIEW WITH AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT ON RELATIONS

LD010016 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2140 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Austrian Federal President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger gave an interview to a group of GDR journalists visiting Austria at the invitation of its government. Here is an excerpt: [begin recording]:

[Question] Mr Federal President, how do you assess the level of relations between Austria and the GDR?

[Answer] The relations between the GDR and the Republic of Austria have developed steadily since their formal inception to this day. The broad range of our relations has been a characteristic feature from the start. This broad range includes economic relations. An extensive cultural interchange has taken place between our states from the start. There have also been exchanges of political views during the various visits. They have helped strengthen understanding for the other side, even though a common view could not always be achieved on all issues. But this is how things are in the case of states with different social systems.

[Question] Mr Federal President, you spoke about the present level of relations. How do you see the future of relations?

[Answer] The fact that the chairman of the Council of State is paying an official visit to Austria shows a sincere and genuine interest on both sides not to remain at the current level or perpetuate it. It shows that we are thinking of developing our relations. I think it is necessary for us to try and consolidate cooperation between states and peoples within the possibilities afforded by the coexistence of states with different social systems, within the framework of peaceful coexistence. While ideological differences and disputes persist, I believe that many opportunities are still to be tapped. Certainly a visit as important as that by State Council Chairman Honecker is an opportunity to look more deeply into things and to utilize opportunities and act accordingly. [end recording]

You have just heard an excerpt from an interview given by the federal president of the Republic of Austria, Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, to a group of GDR journalists.

FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER MEETS WITH AUSTRIAN ENVOY

LD311928 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1641 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 31 Oct (ADN)--Oskar Fischer, the GDR foreign minister, received Ambassador Dr Friedrich Bauer, the head of the Political Department in the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for a talk today. Ambassador Bauer is staying in Berlin for talks to prepare for the visit to be paid to Austria by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

In the course of the talk, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, questions of the relations between the two states were discussed and opinions on current international issues were exchanged.

HONECKER, STOPH CONGRATUALTE TURKISH LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD291100 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0303 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 29 Oct (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, has sent best wishes to Gen Kenan Evren, head of state of the Republic of Turkey, on the occasion of Turkey's national day. The telegram says: "I am convinced that the further development of mutually advantageous relations between the GDR and the Republic of Turkey is of benefit to both states and peoples and serves peace and detente."

To mark the same occasion, Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, congratulated the prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, Bulent Ulusu.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ZIMBABWE ESTABLISHED

LD011837 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] The governments of the GDR and the Republic of Zimbabwe have agreed to establish diplomatic relations and exchange ambassadors effective immediately. A corresponding agreement was signed in Salisbury today by special envoy Bernhard Neugebauer and Dr Mangwende, deputy foreign minister of Zimbabwe.

Bernhard Neugebauer, speaking to journalists, emphasized that the GDR would continue its solidarity support for the peaceful development of the Republic of Zimbabwe. Earlier the special envoy had been received by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe for an extensive talk, during which he presented a personal message from Erich Honecker, chairman of the Council of State. During the friendly meeting the two sides underlined the need for intensifying the struggle for peace, international detente and disarmament against imperialist and racist oppression. In this connection the policy of the South African apartheid regime was condemned as a danger to peace and security.

DEFENSE MINISTER HOFFMANN ADDRESSES MILITARY GRADUATES

AU311945 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Oct 80 p 3

[Speech by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, at a reception for military academy graduates in Berlin on 27 October]

[Text] Comrade general secretary, comrade members and candidate members of the Politburo, comrade members of the State Council, Council of Ministers and GDR National Defense Council, comrade officers, generals and admirals, esteemed guests:

On behalf of all members of the National People's Army [NVA] the Border Troops and the other armed GDR organs, I would like to thank Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the State Council and GDR National Defense Council, for the invitation to today's reception for the graduates of higher military teaching institutions of the GDR and USSR. The study results this year are considerable. Most officers have completed their studies with very good and good results. In addition, some graduates of Soviet military academies received gold medals, and several graduates of the Friedrich Engels Military Academy were awarded special diplomas for particularly outstanding achievements.

Well Prepared for Troop Service

Dear Comrades, our appreciation and congratulations are due to the graduates for these study achievements; But our recognition is also due all those comrades who with their solicitude and high professional skill stood at the side of the graduates during their studies and who created the decisive prerequisites for their successful completion. This is why I am certain, comrade graduates, that I am also echoing your sentiments when I most cordially thank the chiefs, generals and officers, teachers and staff workers of the Soviet military academies, the Friedrich Engels Military Academy and the military political academy named for Wilhelm Pieck on your behalf as well as all of us.

Years of intensive and strenuous studies now are past you--years during which you exchanged your garrisons for the classrooms and libraries of the military academies in order to equip yourselves with the ideological, military-scientific and military-technical knowledge that you will need in the eighties and nineties.

All of us rejoice with you and congratulate you on the fact that you have well used the multifaceted and excellent opportunities for studying, and that you were able to obtain results in your studies that enable you as troop commanders, heads, political workers and staff officers to give your best in the practice of everyday military life.

Dear comrades, we combine our congratulations at the same time with the expectation that you will expertly and prudently implement in military practice the political and military knowledge, abilities and skills acquired at your studies. It is with this increase in knowledge that your personal responsibility for high fighting strength and combat readiness also grows--as does your personal share in our joint service for the reliable military protection of socialism and for the preservation of peace.

You are returning to everyday military life at a time when the main imperialist forces are pushing for a confrontation with socialism, and are thus conjuring up new and very serious dangers for the peoples. There can be no breathing spells nor halfhearted solutions in our defense efforts, because as socialist military men we know how to assess all this in a soberminded and realistic manner. We need greater achievements.

By this we mean the constant consolidation of the leading role of our Marxist-Leninist party in the armed forces. By this we imply the constant consolidation of our proven class and arms alliance with the Soviet Army and the other fraternal socialist armies. Both these things have been, and and continue to be the decisive guarantees of meeting our high responsibility as soldiers of socialism any time, and of honorably fulfilling the assignment of the people and of the Marxist-Leninist party.

To Use the Advice and Assistance of the Collective

At the same time, this also constitutes the yardstick for your future activities as military specialists of the workers class, as socialist superiors and as educators in the units, groups of units and higher staffs of our armed forces or in other sectors of national defense.

The practice of military life, with its multifaceted requirements that are often also connected with personal hardships, is not alien to all of you, dear comrades. And this is why you know yourselves that even the best textbooks and scientific works cannot provide any readymade solutions for all this.

Therefore, use your knowledge and acquired abilities as a valuable starting position, but never stop studying. Creatively approach the solving of all problems presented to you. Depend on the experiences of your subordinates. Obtain advice from your superiors and your party collective.

Use and develop the readiness and will for action of the army members entrusted to you. Be consistent and resolute in your demands--but at the same time also be comradely and understanding in your relationships with the army members and civilian employees.

Take to your hearts the words which at one time Soviet military leader and theorist Mikhail Vasilevich Frunze gave to the graduates of the Military Academy of the Red Worker-Peasant Army to start out with when he stated: "Be careful to return to the country a hundred times those expenses that were caused by your studies, and be aware of your obligations to be, at any working place, the center which organizes creative activities. Work in such a way that each one of you, no matter where he might work or might go, provides an incentive for all further work and becomes the source of new achievements and a new forward movement."

Dear comrades, it is in this spirit that I beg you to raise your glasses and drink to:

The successful political and military work of our graduates in the troops and staffs;

The creative work of the teachers of our graduates at the USSR and GDR military academies;

Our fraternally linked Marxist-Leninist parties and their leaderships, the Central Committees of the CPSU and SED with the general secretaries at the head, Comrades Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Erich Honecker;

To your health, esteemed audience!

RADIO STATE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN DIES AFTER ILLNESS

LD011118 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1029 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 1 Nov (ADN)--Rudolf Singer, member of the SED Central Committee, died today at the age of 65 following a serious illness. Rudolf Singer was chairman of the GDR State Committee for Radio.

SED'S GRUENEBERG ADDRESSES SCHWINKENDORF MEETING ON AGRICULTURE

LD010024 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] In the words of Gerhard Grueneberg, the agriculture of the GDR, like other branches of the economy, is faced in the eighties with the task of achieving the necessary increase in output with a relatively lower input of energy, raw materials and materials. As he stressed today at an election meeting of the SED primary organization at the Schwinkendorf livestock production cooperative, a better ratio between input and yield could make a growing contribution to the national income.

The SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary pointed out the ever increasing importance of intensification. The same is true of a gradual transition to industrial production methods through cooperation. For supplying the needs of the population and the national economy, the results of science and technology must be made effective in production even more widely.

BRIEFS

SEWAGE TALKS WITH USSR--Berlin (ADN)--Last weekend talks on the further scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the field of waste-water treatment were held in Berlin by Hans Reichelt, GDR deputy Council of Ministers chairman and minister of environmental protection and water conservancy, and Ivan Ganichev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Construction Affairs. "A protocol was adopted on cooperation in this field. On the basis of a government agreement concluded in Moscow in December 1977, cooperation is to focus primarily on such joint projects as the establishment of new technological processes for sewage purification in big cities and enterprises. It is planned to cooperate in the development, project planning and the construction of highly effective installations for the purification of industrial and city sewage." [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Oct 80 p 2 AU]

DELEGATION FROM SOFIA--At the invitation of the SED Berlin Bezirk leadership, a delegation of the Sofia BCP City Committee headed by Ivan Filipov, member of the BCP City Committee Bureau and first secretary of the Dimitur Blagoev Rayon leadership, paid a visit to the GDR capital Berlin. Helmut Mueller, second secretary of the SED Berlin Bezirk leadership, and Ivan Filipov briefed one another on topical tasks of the Berlin and Sofia party organizations in preparation for the 10th SED Congress and the 12th BCP Congress. The Bulgarian guests also informed themselves about details of the Berlin-Marzahn housing construction project. Ivan Filipov stressed the usefulness of exchanging advanced work experience in implementing the large building projects for solving the housing problem as a social problem. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Oct 80 p 8 AU]

CONSTRUCTION, SERVICE ACADEMIES ACCORD--The GDR Academy of Sciences and the GDR Construction Academy intend to cooperate even more closely in the future for the purpose of attaining a tangible increase in the output of the construction sector. A corresponding agreement extending up to 1985 was signed in Berlin today by the presidents of the two institutions, Professors Scheler and Fritsche. The research cooperation will be concentrated on the greater effectiveness of scientific-technical work. Plans include the development of microelectronic control system for assembly and moving construction lines as well as the use of automatic control devices and handling devices in the construction sector, including the prefabrication phase. The two institutions will endeavor for joint solution variants in the necessary reduction of heat consumption in the housing, energy-facility, industrial building, and social building construction by means of modern measuring and control technology. The project also involves the new or further development of effective construction materials on the basis of domestic basic and secondary raw materials. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 29 Oct 80 DW]

USSR'S DEMICHEV ATTENDS SOVIET CULTURAL DAYS EVENTS

Gala Evening

LD311310 Budapest MTI in English 1021 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 30 Oct (MTI)--The Soviet cultural days commenced in Budapest on Thursday evening with a gala programme at the Erkel Theatre. Those present at the opening concert included Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee; and several representatives of Hungary's political, social and cultural life. Also present were Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, culture minister of the USSR and head of a delegation currently in Hungary on the occasion of the cultural days. The delegation members and Vladimir Pavlov, Soviet ambassador to Budapest, also attended the gala evening.

Hungarian Culture Minister Imre Pozsgay and Soviet First Deputy Culture Minister Yuriy Barabash delivered speeches at the gala programme.

"On the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the most significant event of world history, we [word indistinct] tributes to the creations of the Soviet people who liberated our country," said Hungarian Culture Minister Imre Pozsgay. He emphasized: The significance of the Soviet cultural days is enhanced by the fact that Russian and Soviet cultural values are present in and have influence on our everyday work, in our entire life.

Imre Pozsgay pointed out: "Our cultural relations registered considerable development in the foregoing years. The presence of Soviet culture in Hungary has become more expansive and even more intensive. This can be assessed well from the number of books published, films and exhibitions presented and works staged. It can also be observed in the earnest interest our people show towards these. This is mirrored also by the jointly organized events during the past three years which included a review of Hungarian dramas in the Soviet Union and a Soviet drama festival in our country. These events have rendered continuous the mutual presence of classical and modern Soviet and Hungarian works in our countries.

"We are aware that Hungarian culture has creations of universal value but these can become really universal of the soil of socialist internationalism," concluded Hungarian Culture Minister Imre Pozsgay.

"The forthcoming anniversary also reminds us of the Hungarian internationalists who took part in defending the achievements of the Great October Socialist Revolution as well as of the Hungarian people's revolutionary traditions," mentioned Yuriy Barabash, first deputy culture minister of the Soviet Union.

"Our fraternal parties play the leading role in our cooperation based on the Leninist principles of internationalism, on mutual recognition and reciprocal respect. These relations are enriched by regular friendly meetings between leaders of the two parties. The cultures of the Soviet Union and Hungary are contributing ever more increasingly to the further consolidation of fraternal alliance between them. Their cultures have become an important factor of the formation of new man and of our socialist construction work.

"In April this year we organized the Hungarian cultural days as part of commemoration of the 35th anniversary of Hungary's liberation. The events of the Hungarian days proved highly successful (?also in the) Soviet Union. At that time, too, the Soviet people warmly received the representatives of fraternal Hungary as true and close friends.

"Our artists at the current, joint programme of the Soviet Union's multi-national culture and our people's friendship are appearing in this country which has rich cultural traditions. Our artists are to perform in the native country of Liszt and Bartok, Petofi and Muhkacsy. That is why they are looking forward to this meeting with a great sense of responsibility," said the Soviet first deputy culture minister.

Meeting With Kadar

LD312320 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 31 Oct (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party Central Committee, received on Friday Petr Demichev, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Political Committee and cultural minister of the Soviet Union, who came to Hungary to attend the day of Soviet culture events.

Miklos Ovari, secretary of the Central Committee, and Deputy Premier Gyorgy Aczel, members of the Political Committee, also received on Friday Petr Demichev and Vasily Shauro, head of the CPSU Central Committee cultural department.

At the cordial and comradely talks the parties exchanged views on experiences and actual questions of the improvement of Hungarian-Soviet friendship, cultural and scientific cooperation. They agreed to continue to deepen and expand cultural relations.

Meeting With Friendship, Art Leaders

LD010224 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Excerpt] This evening Petr Demichev met leaders of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society and of the Hungarian artistic association. The Soviet minister of culture gave a briefing on the development of Soviet society, the more important international endeavors and internal political goals. He referred to the fact that the dynamically developing Hungarian-Soviet cooperation had brought significant results in the artistic sphere as well and evaluated the days of Soviet culture as an important stage in these relations.

Visit to Szentendre

LD020300 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] The delegation attending the events held within the framework of the Soviet cultural days visited Szentendre this morning. Petr Demichev, alternate member of the CPSU Politburo and Soviet minister of culture; Vasiliy Shauro, the head of the cultural department of the CPSU Central Committee; Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Politburo and deputy premier; and Imre Pozsgay, minister of education and culture, went for a brief walk in the historic town by the Danube. They visited the Margit Kovacs exhibition, which was introduced to the guests by Imre Majlath, the art historian.

Departure From Budapest

LD021442 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, has left Budapest. He visited our country at the head of a cultural delegation on the occasion of the Soviet cultural days. Petr Demichev was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Miklos Ovari, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; and Gyorgy Aczel, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and deputy premier.

Interview on US Boycott

LD022338 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Recorded passages of Demichev remarks are in Russian fading into superimposed Hungarian translation throughout]

[Text] Petr Demichev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR minister of culture, met representatives of Hungarian cultural and intellectual life at the House of Soviet Culture and Science on Friday evening. This was at a function held within the framework of Soviet cultural days. Andras Sugar and Joszef Marton report from this meeting.

[Begin recording] [Demichev] I sympathize with you somewhat. That fact is that a great many outstanding Soviet performing artists are currently visiting Hungary, among them the Leningrad Drama Theater bearing Gorkiy's name, whose leaders, incidentally, are present here this evening. Raykin, the outstanding master of humor and satire is also in Hungary together with his company. Symphony orchestras, highly talented opera singers and ballet dancers are also visiting. I, too, just like you, would prefer to attend some real and true artistic performance. In place of that, it is not easy for me to give a performance of prose. For this, receive my sincere condolences. [laughter] [end recording]

[Sugar] The USSR minister of culture gave a talk to a large number of the well-known exponents of Hungarian culture, authors, composers, artists, actors and directors. Afterwards, he gave an interview to me in the blue salon of the House of Soviet Culture and Science.

[Begin recording] [Question] The Soviet cultural days in Hungary form a festive series of events. In your view, how do these festivities promote the development of our cultural relations as well as or even better than hitherto in the course of everyday life?

[Answer] Allow me to say that we do not regard the cultural days as part of everyday relations. Hungarian cultural days were held in the USSR as well this year and these events were a great success. Bartok's work, "Bluebeard's Castle", is being staged with great success at the Bolshoy Theatre and a ballet, choreographed to Bartok's music, is to have its opening night in the near future. We are preparing to commemorate in a suitable way the centenary of the birth of this great Hungarian composer. Many of our symphonic and choral ensembles have performed Bartok's music at special performances.

As regards the cultural days being held here, I can say that, on the one hand, they crown our constant activities carried out in the framework of cultural exchange and, on the other hand, they also open up new perspectives. In the course of the cultural days very good contacts are established between our creative collectives and between their members. However, many of our cultural associations have direct contacts as well so that artists do not just visit each other as guests but they also discuss their important problems and often they work together on new productions.

[Question] Those of us in television know this from our own experiences. The conference, which is designed to examine the ways in which various countries have implemented the Helsinki final documents, is to open in Madrid shortly. We have heard that Hungary and the USSR will be put on the bench reserved for the accused at this conference on the grounds that we have not carried out our promises. What would you say to these charges?

[Answer] I think that we have more reason to criticize several Western countries. After the Helsinki conference we undertook to establish contacts with the Western states on a very broad front.

Let me mention just one figure: Every year we send 18,000-20,000 performing artists from the USSR to other countries. Within this, the number of ensembles with a large number of members is also numerous. We have held about 300 various fine arts, book, graphic art, sculpture and applied arts exhibitions. We wanted to broaden our relations with literally all countries, and we are not to be blamed for a reduction in these contacts recently because this has been caused by the United States. The United States has, in effect, completely broken off cultural relations with us and has instituted a boycott. I believe that here we are facing a well thought-out policy: There is an intention to deliberately limit and trim down cultural relations. For this reason, we, too, could present a full list naming all those responsible for this. The responsibility for this lies not with the USSR or with the socialist countries but the opposite is the case.

[Question] The White House has used as a pretext the Afghan issue and has declared a boycott on Soviet-U.S. scientific and technical relations. Has that boycott been successful? Has it worsened your technical-scientific opportunities?

[Answer] Let me say to this that many U.S. scientists who are well acquainted with the position of our science and the achievements of Soviet scientists do not agree with this policy. Many scientists from the United States cooperate with us at present. Let's just take as an example the sphere of public health; nothing has changed there. Our scientists are working together with the Americans on such problems as (?artificial hearts), the overcoming of many different kinds of diseases and other similar subjects. Naturally, some scientists have yielded under pressure because the pressure was very brutal.

U.S. sportsmen, for example, wanted to participate in the Olympics. However, the White House forced them to stay away. The president then awarded them some sort of badge; however, many sportsmen, after leaving the White House, threw these badges away.

[Question] That is to say, the badges that they received in place of gold medals.

[Answer] That's right. What they got in place of the Olympic gold medals. The Olympics did not end in a fiasco. The same thing has happened in science and the arts.

Neither France, nor Italy, nor the FRG followed the lead of the United States, the White House; and our cultural and scientific relations with them are normal and are developing at the same pace as in the past, that is to say, before the White House initiated its blackmail. Britain is, of course, an exception in that it followed, to some extent, the policy of the White House.

I think that this boycott, the breaking off of relations, has affected the American people more than the USSR. You see, we have contacts with 120 countries at present and these relations have not worsened either in level or quality. However, the American spectator has suffered from this, after becoming used to and after enjoying many Soviet ensembles and outstanding performing artists. We receive many letters from American spectators, from ordinary peoples as well as artists' agents, who express their disapproval of the policy of the White House. For this reason we want to speak about detente and discuss it seriously at the Madrid conference so that we may return to the times that became customary a few years ago when we were really treading this path. There is no other path to follow because the peoples of the world expect a serious dialog about these problems at Madrid. [end recording]

TV CARRIES REPORT PINKOWSKI-SOLIDARITY LEADERS TALK

LD010012 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] This film, which we received from Polish television, reports on the meeting in Warsaw's Council of Ministers building between Premier Pinkowski and several other government representatives and the leaders of the Solidarity trade union. The purpose of the talks is to clear up the misunderstandings which have arisen in connection with the official registration of the trade union. The leaders of the trade union, while stressing that they base themselves on the agreement signed in Gdansk, nonetheless refused to express this in an unequivocal way in their charter. As TRYBUNA LUDU has stated, the issue at stake is the paragraph in the Gdansk agreement which states that the trade unions acknowledge the social system of the Polish People's Republic, the leading role of the PZPR in the country, and the country's system of alliances.

LCY OFFICIAL GRLICKOV TALKS WITH KADAR, GYENES

LD312052 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 31 Oct (MTI)--Following an invitation from the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Yugoslav Communists, paid a visit to Hungary between Oct. 29 and (?31). He was accompanied (?by) [name indistinct], deputy head of the CC international department.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC, received Aleksandar Grlickov. Andras Gyenes, secretary of the CC, had discussions with the Yugoslav guest.

At the comradely talks the sides informed each other about the main trends of their parties' work and on the most important actual question of socialist building work. Reviewing the cooperation of the Hungarian People's Republic and of the Yugoslav Socialist Federal Republic they established that it was expanding steadily in every field to the benefit of the two peoples.

When exchanging views on the international situation the negotiating parties stressed that preservation and deepening of the results in peaceful coexistence and the policy of detente, in unity with all progressive revolutionary and democratic forces, are the most important objectives. The cooperation and international solidarity of the communist and workers parties based on equality, independence and respect of each other's views, promote successfully the cause of peace and social progress.

The talks were attended also by Istvan Varga, deputy department head in the CC, and by Milan Veres, Budapest ambassador of Yugoslavia.

HAVASI RETURNS FROM VISIT TO BULGARIAN CP OFFICIALS

LD301916 Budapest MTI in English 0758 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 30 Oct (MTI)--Ferenc Havasi, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, returned to Budapest on Thursday from Sofia where he paid a visit on October 28-30 at the invitation of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee.

Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, received Ferenc Havasi.

"The HSWP Political Committee member conducted talks with Grisha Filipov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. Ferenc Havasi also met Petr Julgerov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

"At the talks marked by a cordial and comradely atmosphere, the sides briefed each other about timely tasks of their respective parties with special reference to the implementation of the economic construction resolutions adopted by the 12th Congress of the Hungarian Party and the 11th Congress of the Bulgarian Party. They exchanged experiences about the methods for planning and guidance of national economy and reviewed the major questions of bilateral economic cooperation. They expressed their readiness to expand cooperation between their parties and to intensify friendship between the two peoples."

TRADE UNION SECRETARY GAL RETURNS FROM BERLIN

LD311246 Budapest MTI in English 1019 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 30 Oct (MTI)--Laszlo Gal, deputy general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, returned to Budapest on Thursday from Berlin where he attended a meeting of economic affairs secretaries and department heads of the socialist countries' trade union councils.

GYENES, OTHERS ATTEND MONGOLIAN ENVOY'S RECEPTION

LD011200 Budapest MTI in English 0623 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, 31 Oct (MTI)--Badamtaryn Baldoo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Mongolian People's Republic to Hungary, hosted a reception on Friday in Budapest on the 15th anniversary of the Hungarian-Mongolian friendship and cooperation treaty.

Those present at the event included Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee; Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; Janos Peter, vice president of the Hungarian National Assembly; Foreign Under Secretary Janos Nagy and Finance Under Secretary Attila Madarasi.

THREE TRADE UNION CONGRESSES MEET IN BUDAPEST

Politburo Members, Ministers Attend

LD020436 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Today three trade unions began their congresses in Budapest.

At the congress of the Civil Service Workers' Trade Union, which was attended by Mihaly Korom, member of the party Politburo and Central Committee secretary, and Janos Borbandi, deputy premier, the tasks connected with the development of public administration were also discussed.

Improving supplies requires good commercial work. This was stressed at the congress of the Trade Union of Commerce, Financial and Catering Workers, which is attended by Valeria Benke and Sandor Gaspar, member of the Politburo, as well as Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance, Vilmos Saghy, minister of internal trade, and Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade.

At the congress of the Trade Union of Clothing Industry Workers the care of women working in the branch was given particular emphasis. The congress was attended by Mrs Janos Keseru, minister of light industry.

All three congresses will continue their work tomorrow.

Additional Details

LD020516 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Three trade unions began their congresses in Budapest today.

The secretary general of the Civil Service Workers' Trade Union has stressed that the development of public administration must be coordinated better. The public employees have recommended that the government should adopt measures needed for creating the right conditions for this. They have recommended also that ideas resulting in the modernization of public administration should be rewarded like suggestions resulting in innovations [in industry] already are.

Improvements in supplies require better commercial work. This is worth noting from among the views put forward at the Congress of the Trade Union of Commerce, Financial and Catering Workers. In his supplementary to the report by the central leadership, Secretary General Janos Vas said that the state of supplies in the capital and its environs is less than satisfactory despite the development of the shop network. He spoke also about undesirable phenomena in the sphere of morality in commerce and stressed that payments under the counter and withholding goods are possible only while there is a shortage of goods. A decree has been issued to prevent abuses, and the trade union also has taken steps against those found guilty of such practices.

At the congress of the Trade Union of Clothing Industry Workers it was suggested that, depending on the results, wages might be raised more than once a year and that a proportion of the wages fund should be paid to the workers as part of their basic wages. Since the clothing industry employs mainly women, the reduction of heavy manual work is a priority task. Consequently it is difficult to understand why certain enterprises have not fully used the sums intended for this purpose. The participants in the congress stressed that the view which differentiates between export quality and domestic quality must be rapidly eliminated.

Debates, Elections of Officers

LD022002 Budapest MTI in English 1828 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, 2 Nov (MTI)--The 9th Congress of the Trade Union of Hungarian Civil Service Workers continued work in Budapest on Sunday with debate on the leadership's report and then it concluded with election of leading organs and office-bearers. The congress was addressed also by Mihaly Korom, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. He established that the report objectively reflected what was engaging the country's civil workers; it gave an account of the union's results and did not seek to cover up deficiencies. Simultaneously it outlined the tasks ahead.

"The activity of civil workers is closely linked to state organization and to the work of public officials," he pointed out. "The state organization of socialist Hungary is fulfilling well its mission and is a suitable means in the hands of the workers for building developed socialist society. It is true still for building developed socialist society. It is true still bureaucracy exists in the functioning of state apparatus. We have to take vigorous measures against such phenomena and persons," emphasized the HSWP Central Committee secretary. "What is important is that wages and premiums should reflect the value of work. We must end egalitarianism because it has adverse impact on society as well as it is bad for individuals, for it hurts the interests of those who work well."

Many people stressed during the debate the living conditions of civil workers can be bettered only if the country's economic situation improves and the economic organizational role of the state and state organs develops. All these place greater tasks before the Trade Union of Civil Service Workers too. Speaking at the congress Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, drew attention inter alia to the fact that in the coming five-year plan, local councils will have funds worth more than 100,000 million forints per year.

Addressing the congress, Laszlo Gal, deputy general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, mentioned that in the elaboration of decisions, legislation and in streamlining state administration, trade unions can exercise a congenial influence on state organs.

The Trade Union of Hungarian Civil Workers re-elected Jozsef Suhajda as president and Olga Prieszol as general secretary.

The congress of the Trade Union of Hungarian Clothing Workers, too, concluded work in Budapest on Sunday. The session was attended also by Sandor Jakab, deputy general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions.

The more than 30 contributions made at the meeting spoke with recognition of the trade union work done since the preceding congress. They, however, emphasized that stewards organs do not yet fully utilize their increased jurisdiction. In order that in future the industrial branch meet higher requirements posed on it, trade union activists must become responsible partners of political and economic leaders in the elaboration as well as implementation of tasks. Many of them called attention of hitches in material supplies and the deficiencies of internal planning and management system. They spoke with recognition of the measures adopted to improve living and working conditions. They also mentioned that, though wages in the clothing industry had increased by about 40 per cent in the past five years, its lag from the average of other sectors has yet not been overcome.

The 26th Congress of the Trade Union of Clothing Workers finished work with the election of office-bearers. Mrs Tibor Toth was re-elected president, while Mrs Marton Czervan was elected general secretary.

The two-day, 33rd Congress of the trade union of Hungarian distributive, clerical and catering workers concluded work in Budapest on Sunday.

The contributions made at the debate covered almost every sphere of economic and trade union activities of the industrial branches. Recognizing their responsibility in ensuring adequate supplies to the population, they asserted that the quality of consumers goods must be guaranteed by industrial producers. Trade workers cannot be held responsible for the deficiencies of production. However, it is their duty to strictly adhere to the relevant stipulations when receiving goods, to pay greater attention to handling and storing goods, and to take care of goods quality. With reference to financial incentive, they objected that sliding wage does not extend adequate scope or remunerating better than average work. They called for raising the freedom of shop managers in trade and catering industry, because the success of the commercial establishments work largely depends on their work.

The speakers recognized development attained by their economic branches, but they were critical about the weaknesses of plant democracy and about the phenomena that enhance the possibility of erroneous decisions. They termed it necessary that the trade unions's activity in safeguarding workers' interests should get firmer.

After General Secretary Janos Vas summed up the debate, the congress approved the reports and adopted a resolution. The document affirms the stand that, as soon as the situation of the national economy renders it possible, the wages of trade and catering industry workers should be adjusted to the wage level of workers in other sectors, through central help and general settlement.

Janos Tausz was re-elected president and Janos Vas general secretary of the trade union.

Further Report

LD012144 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Summary] The Trade Union of Commerce, Financial and Catering Workers opened its congress this morning. It was noted that in 5 years the basic area of commerce has grown by 15 percent and that there have been a number of improvements in the catering industry. However, although consumption has increased, the number of commercial workers has not risen in proportion.

It was also said that at the enterprise trade union meetings, the membership noted that the chosen leaders have their independent opinions and that they are used to expressing them. The membership is also agreed that the trade union's social role is growing in a way that befits its rank. The trade union has a share in the branch's development.

"Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the National Trade Union Council, and Valeria Benke, both of whom are members of the MSZMP Politburo, are taking part in the work of the trade union congress."

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL MEETS, LOSONCZI REPORTS ON AFRICAN TRIP

LD312046 Budapest MTI in English 1828 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 31 Oct (MTI)--The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic met in session on Friday.

Pal Losonczi briefed the Presidential Council about his official visit to socialist Ethiopia, The United Republic of Tanzania, the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Republic of Zambia, as well as about the talks he had with the leaders of these states. The Presidential Council passed the informative report in approval and established that the visits and the talks were fruitful. They largely contributed to further development of the political, economic and cultural relations of the Hungarian People's Republic and the visited states.

The Presidential Council adopted a law decree on land evaluation. The new degree will be gradually enforced from 1981 onwards and take into consideration more factors than so far to determine the value of land.

By way of execution of certain provisions of the civil code, the Presidential Council has modified the act on mining and electric energy. The new regulation contains particular indemnification rules different from expropriation applicable in cases when mining activity and the installation of energy forwarding implements curtail the land usage rights of the owner. The law decree comes into force upon promulgation.

The Presidential Council then relieved and nominated judges and discussed pending matters.

BRIEFS

AFGHAN DELEGATION--The delegation of the Afghan Peace and Solidarity Organization that had studied our country's political, economic and cultural life and the activity of the People's Front, the peace movement and the mass organizations as guests of the National Peace Council and the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, has departed from Budapest. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Oct 80 p 8 AU]

AWARD TO OFFICIAL--The Order of Merit of the Red Banner of Labor has been awarded to Janos Peter, deputy chairman of the National Assembly, in recognition of his outstanding activity in public life on the occasion of his 70th birthday. The decoration was presented by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council. Antal Apro, chairman of Parliament, and Sandor Racz, head of department at the Central Committee, were present. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 27 Oct 80 LD]

AMBASSADOR TO GDR--Budapest, 28 Oct (MTI)--MTI correspondent reports from Berlin: Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic and alternate member of the Political Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party Central Committee, received an introductory call on Tuesday from Dr. Bela Szalai, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Berlin. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1027 GMT 29 Oct 80 LD]

JUDICIAL DELEGATION TO GREECE--Heading a delegation, Dr Imre Markoja, minister of justice, has gone to Greece for an official visit at the invitation of Greek Minister of Justice Georgios Stamatis. They will review topical aspects of international legal life and examine possibilities for a mutual expansion of judicial relations between the two countries. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Oct 80 p 8 AU] The judicial delegation returned home from Athens on Saturday. Heading the delegation, Dr Imre Markoja, minister of justice, paid an official visit to the Republic of Greece at the invitation of Greek Minister of Justice Georgios Stamatis. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Oct 80 p 21 AU]

SIMON BACK FROM BRATISLAVA--Pal Simon, minister of heavy industry, returned home yesterday from the 53d session, held in Bratislava, of the CEMA Permanent Committee for the Crude Oil and Gas Industry. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Oct 80 p 21 AU]

FINNISH DELEGATION--At the invitation of the PPF National Council, a delegation of the Finnish People's Democratic League led by its chairman, Kalevi Kivisto, minister of education, arrived in Budapest on 27 October. The delegation was received for official talks by Istvan Sarlos, secretary general of the PPF National Council. They discussed the activity of their organizations and the development of relations between them, and exchanged views on topical international issues. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Oct 80 p 5 AU]

HEALTH AGREEMENT WITH UK--Budapest, 23 Oct (MTI)--Dr Emil Schultheisz, Hungarian minister of health, who led a delegation to London at the invitation of his British counterpart, visited several health institutions and held discussions with the minister of state of the Public Health and Social Security Ministry in charge of health, and with leading specialists of British health services. As a result of the talks Dr Emil Schultheisz and Minister of State Dr Gerard Vaughan signed the first two-year working plan of the Hungarian-British health cooperation agreement, which envisages significant development in the field of medical science--primarily in the organization of health services, the cardiovascular disorders, and the fight against cancer, as well as the planning of health services and the development of information systems which constitute the fundamental condition for this. On the basis of the working plan expansive cooperation is to be developed between the Hungarian and British medical universities, health institutions. Exchange of specialists envisaged in the working plan is destined to promote this. The Hungarian delegation led by Dr Emil Schultheisz returned to Budapest on Thursday. Present at their reception at Budapest's Ferihegy airport was Bryan George Cartledge, ambassador of Great Britain to Hungary. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 24 Oct 80 LD]

PINKOWSKI, WALESA TALKS IN WARSAW REPORTED

LD010608 Warsaw PAP in English 0230 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Oct, (PAP)--Josef Pinskowski, the Polish premier, received representatives of the National Coordinating Committee of the Solidarnosc trade union group (?and its) leader Lech Walesa here today, government spokesman informed. The Solidarnosc delegates presented their stand on the registration of the statute of the union made by the Warsaw Voivodship Court and on access to mass media, problems of pay, market supplies and the countryside.

As regards the registration of Solidarnosc, the government said that the union was legalized as a result of the decision made by the voivodship court on October 24 and that it will be secured conditions for operation. Solidarnosc delegates presented the group's stand on the decision of voivodship court to introduce changes into its statute and gave reasons for appeal to the Supreme Court against this decision. In consultation with the first president of the Supreme Court, the justice minister declared that the appeal would be examined at (?the latest) by November 10 1980.

Concrete decisions were made on the remaining issues discussed during the talks. They will be successively implemented.

Walesa Press Conference

LD011953 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] At 0200 this morning Lech Walesa gave a press conference. The meeting was a short one; it lasted about 20 minutes. First, a part of the draft communique concerning the registration of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity was read. The remaining postulates, Lech Walesa declared, were only discussed. But we have, on the other hand, received a verbal promise from the premier that the talks would be continued, among other things, in commissions. Today we were unable to agree on a joint communique. It was getting quite late and both sides were very tired. That is all I can say after all the hours of discussion.

Questions were then asked and replies were given by Lech Walesa.

Asked why a communique had not been signed, he replied: We were too tired, and every imprecise word can weigh heavily on the future.

To the question, are you satisfied on the problem of distribution of higher wages and supplies for the market and what do you intend to do? The reply was: "This is a problem for the trade union.

Asked about his views on the current issues of Poland's external relations, Lech Walesa replied: This is not my problem. I am not a politician, I am a trade unionist. I think that in our trade union field there are still many problems to be solved.

To the question, When will meat rationing be introduced? His reply was, The problem is much more complicated than with sugar. Sugar comes in one grade, but meat in many grades.

At the conclusion of the conference, Lech Walesa expressed the conviction that if the decisions made together with the government are implemented it would be a great achievement.

Walesa Briefs Supporters

LD022146 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Coordinating Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity, met in Wloclawek today with members and supporters of the union from the Kujawy and Dobrzyn Regions. He spoke on the goals of Solidarity and briefed those present on the meeting he had Friday with Premier Jozef Pinkowski in Warsaw.

PAP COMMENTATOR PRAISES KANIA, PINKOWSKI MOSCOW VISIT

LD010622 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 1 Nov 80

[PAP commentator Zbigniew Suchar commentary]

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Oct (PAP)--The friendly working visit that Stanislaw Kania, the PUWP first secretary, and Jozef Pinkowski, the Polish premier, paid to Moscow at the invitation of the CPSU CC and the Soviet government was of special significance. It took place at a time of serious crisis marked by social tensions and economic difficulties in Poland.

The spirit of good neighbourhood and friendly solidarity has been invariably accompanying cooperation of both states, fruitfully serving the vital interests of Poland and the USSR. The history of People's Poland is organically linked with socialist building, and the relations linking our peoples and our fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties thrive on the community of goals and strivings. This friendship and cooperation give increasingly rich contents to each area of the life of our nations. Throughout the postwar years, fraternal cooperation with the USSR on equal footing has been and continues to be a fundamental factor of the [word indistinct] national prosperity.

Leonid Brezhnev voiced the conviction of communists and working people in the USSR that communists and working people in the fraternal Poland would be able to solve difficult problems at a time when Poland experiences serious difficulties and the PUWP strives to restore stability to Poland in keeping with the resolution of the 6th PUWP CC plenary meeting.

This is not only an expression of faith in the Polish possibilities, a faith based on historical attainments of People's Poland and her stable place in the socialist community, her prestige and constructive and peaceful policy in the international arena. This is also an expression of support for the Polish national efforts and of the will to help Poland in need. At a time of renewal of the republic, the USSR lent (?Poland) a helping hand. The USSR's assistance and cooperation are always of the greatest advantage to Poland. Their importance is increased by the fact that they are extended also in critical times. Ideological and political backing and businesslike economic cooperation are the conditions for the success of the Polish national efforts and important elements of effectively overcoming difficulties by Poland.

The Polish-Soviet (?summit) was a meeting of fraternal understanding and friendship.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS SIGNIFICANCE OF LEGAL STATUS OF SOLIDARITY

LD311946 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Franciszek Lewieki commentary]

[Text] The Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity is already one of the facts in our social life. It is a fact of great significance.

I think that what is needed today, above all, is to be aware of the significance of this trade union. I am here using the words "above all" to emphasize the fact that today it is essential to talk of the significance of this union, and not of what has recently been said about Solidarity, or, rather, in what context it was said. Recently the name Solidarity, the name of the trade union Solidarity, functioned in the public mind in an atmosphere of partisanship and emotion linked with the formal act of the union's legalization. I am afraid that this issue concealed from many activists of Solidarity and its branches the main fact that Solidarity exists and therefore has certain social duties arising from, above all, such an important matter as the hopes of many people who have already placed their trust in the new unions, or want to do so.

What are these universal hopes of Poles today, with what are they linked? Here I am not just thinking of the union Solidarity itself, I am thinking of the situation in the country, of what pains us severely, of what we keenly experience as obstacles. Above all, these hopes of ours are probably linked with the wait for normal relations in every workplace, for creating, at long last, an optimistic prospect for our economy, for improving supplies, for putting a halt to the disorganized life which, after all, consumes our time every day and every hour and affects our nerves.

Here all of us have great duties. This also goes for the new, Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity, precisely because it happens to be the focal point for so many hopes, because it unites so many people who desire action for the good of the public and the country. That is why I think that what is most important today is that all of us should, as soon as possible, see the participation of Solidarity in constructive action in every workplace, in every factory and community. The fact that the union is operating legally now makes it possible for us today to have hopes for strengthening the position of this union relative to the administration of enterprises and the authorities. I refer here to the strengthening of the union's position because I know that not everything has been very smooth so to speak; that not all administrations of plants, and not only plants, welcomed the union with open arms.

Now the situation is different in that the legal, formal ambiguity of this union no longer applies: It is an organization operating as legally as can be, in accordance with the sentiments and desires of the people. That is why it must be supported by plant authorities--or at least if not supported, it must be truly regarded as part of the sphere of action by plant administration, and not only plant administration, because this is also true, quite frequently, for the administration of ministries as well, to which our experience with the railwaymen points. [words indistinct] Why should I talk about events with which we have all been well acquainted over the past few days, about those difficult negotiations in which ministries--to be frank, whatever the reasons--did not suffer from an excess of clear conscience.

So, in connection with this, I personally hope that the situation will become more and more clear, that the new trade unions--I am thinking here not only of Solidarity--can be a lasting instrument of what we call democracy, socialist democracy. I personally believe that they will be just such a constituent link. On the other hand I know that it is impossible to establish democratic forms of action in your run of the mill, ordinary life by decrees alone. It is not possible to introduce them by some regulation or legal act. This is something which takes a long time. Generally democracy is a difficult thing. One is continually learning it and in this process of learning--this is my greatest hope--the appearance of Solidarity and its constructive action may be a very important stage.

GOVERNMENT COMMISSION, RAIL WORKERS SIGN PACT

LD311934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] An agreement between the government commission led by Deputy Premier Aleksander Kopec and the Interdistrict Coordinating Commission of Railwaymen of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity, under the chairmanship of Wlodzimierz Bazelek was signed in the hall of the Wroclaw Glowny locomotive depot this afternoon. The agreement concerns the previously ratified postulates put forward by railwaymen on matters of earnings, social and consumer issues, organizational and other questions.

More on Pact

LD010220 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] An agreement was signed in Wroclaw yesterday between the government commission, led by Deputy Premier Aleksandr Kopec, and the Interdistrict Coordinating Commission of the Railwaymen of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity, led by Wlodzimierz Badelek.

The agreement comprises 44 demands, concerning basic pay, social and consumer, organizational and other issues. It contains the most important demands regarding a reform of the railwaymen's pay system, of increases in earnings and of promotion, jubilee awards and an improvement in working conditions.

A decision was made that, in the first half of next year, after consultation with the NSZZ, a draft general reform of the railwaymen's pay system will be prepared. It will then be introduced by 1 September 1982. It was also agreed that the Ministry of Transport, in the first quarter of next year, will draw up a new list of occupational illnesses occurring in connection with work on the Polish State Railways [PKP]. The government was put under the obligation to regulate by the end of this year the principles of employing and paying sportsmen and sports activists and other persons occupying fictional full-time posts in PKP enterprises.

JOURNALISTS CONGRESS DEFINES ASSOCIATION'S AIMS, ACTIVITY

LD312144 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Today, on the third day of the extraordinary congress of the Association of Polish Journalists [SDP], a lively and critical discussion is underway on the experiences of the socio-political events of recent months; on the role and tasks of journalists in the transformations which are taking place.

During the deliberations, changes to the statutes of the association were passed, it has been defined as an organization of a creative and professional character. The discussion, which lasted many hours, also brought up many other important proposed changes, approved by the delegates. They concern the aims and forms of activity of the association and also its officials. A new aspect is that the association's council as a representative body becomes the supreme authority of the SDP in the period between general assemblies. In the association's amended statute, the legislative and executive functions have been separated.

Congress Conclusion

LD011008 Warsaw PAP in English 0231 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Oct (PAP)--The extraordinary congress of the Polish Journalists' Association SDP wound up in Warsaw after three days of discussion on the role and shape of Polish journalism and its organization.

New SDP authorities were elected with Chairman Stefan Bratkowsk and Vice-Chairmen Maciej Ilowiscki and Jerey Sosjkowski.

The congress adopted amendments to the statute which says that the Journalists' Association combines the role of a creative association and a trade union, and a resolution stressing journalists' full support for the process of democratic changes in the country.

The resolution states that these changes lie in the deepest interests of the nation, speaks out in favour of the consistent implementation of the Gdansk-Szczecin-Jastrzebie agreements and declares journalists' firm support for those forces in the (?party) and the society which actively strive for social and economic reforms.

Another document stressed the significance of the mass media for the correct functioning of the socialist social system. The journalists also adopted a resolution on the right of man to live in an unpolluted environment and obliged the SDP new authorities to acquaint the Sejm Presidium with journalists' opinion on the law on censorship and the law on press that is to be prepared. A working group of journalists and experts will elaborate the principles and draft a law on the press.

PREPARATIONS UNDER WAY FOR SOLIDARITY ELECTIONS IN KOSZALIN

LD030820 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Koszalin--Preparations for the election campaign are taking place at the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity. We are informed by the chairman of the Koszalin Interfactory Founding Committee, Grzegorz Stachowiak, that workers' meetings will take place at the enterprises within the next 2 months. From the first days of November it will be possible to obtain the electoral regulations of the new legally operating trade union at the Solidarity headquarters at Ulica Drzymaly in Koszalin.

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTRY NEGOTIATES WITH WORKERS ON PAY, WELFARE

LD312324 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Talks are continuing in Gdansk between representatives of the Ministry of Communications and those of the Coordinating Committee of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity of Communications Workers. Agreement has been reached on the most difficult issue, that of pay, after 2 days of discussions. An increase of Z750 per month has been accepted. More talks will deal with several welfare demands and also with cooperation between the two sides in the development of communications.

SZCZECIN TEAM ERECTS MONUMENT MARKING 1970 EVENTS

LD030942 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Summary] A team of specialists and employees of the Office for the Conservation of Ancient Monuments in Szczecin have begun constructing a commemorative slab by the main gate of Szczecin's Adolf Warski shipyard. The shipyard workforce and the town's inhabitants voted for a design submitted by local artist Jakub Lewinski--steel poles against a background of stone slabs, with a bronze tablet bearing the inscription: To the Memory of Those Who Fell in December 1970 in the Name of the Solidarity of the Working Class. This choice was approved on 13 October at a meeting of the Interfactory Workers' Commission and the (?shipyard) management. In accordance with the agreement between the Interfactory Strike Committee and the government commission concluded in Szczecin, the tablet will be unveiled on 17 December, the 10th anniversary of the memorable events.

Further Commemoration

LD311634 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] On the eve of All Souls Day, a delegation of the Szczeczecin Interfactory Workers Committee and shipyard workers have placed flowers on the graves of the fallen of December 1970 and deceased comrades.

FREEDOM FIGHTERS UNION RELIEVES JAROSZEWICZ OF PRESIDENCY

LD031048 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] A supreme council of the Plenum of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy is being held in Warsaw today. The meeting is discussing organizational matters and also the place and role of combatants in the transformations taking place in Poland.

The plenum relieved Piotr Jaroszewicz of the post of president of the Supreme Council of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy and elected Mieczyslaw Moczar to the post.

PLOCK, LEGNICA VOIVODSHIPS RELIEVE PARTY OFFICIALS

Plock Meeting

LD312138 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The main direction of work of voivodship party organizations emerging from the socio-political and economic situation of the regions and of the country were discussed at today's plenary sessions of PSPR voivodship committees in Legnica and Plock.

In the deliberations in Plock, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Zdzislaw Kurowski and Director of the Cadre Department of the PZPR Central Committee Kazimierz Rokoszewski took part.

The fundamental trend of the plenary discussions was the issue of consolidating all members of voivodship party organizations around the most important problems defined at the sixth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee. Attention was drawn to the vital necessity of a more active involvement by party organizations in restoring a normal work routine in production plants.

In the part of the deliberations concerning organizational matters, the plenum of the PZPR voivodship committee in Plock accepted the resignation of Kazimierz Janiak from the post of first secretary of the voivodship committee and elected to the post Alfred Walek, previously director of the Ksiazka i Wiedza' publishing house.

Legnica Session

LD031040 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Excerpt] A plenum of the voivodship party committee was held today in Legnica. During the discussion, attended by Zbigniew Zielinski, member of the Secretariat of the party's Central Committee, organizational problems were discussed.

Stanislaw Cieslik, the present first secretary of the voivodship party committee, asked the Politburo and Secretariat of the party's Central Committee to transfer him to another work. This request was granted.

During the meeting members of the plenum accepted the proposal by the central authorities to entrust the functions of the first secretary of the voivodship party committee to the present voivoda of Legnica, Ryszard Romaniewicz. Three new members to the executive of the voivodship committee were elected from among the workers.

A decision was then passed on the previous plenary meeting concerning tasks of the voivodship party organization since the sixth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee. The matter concerns the consolidation of the party ranks, the reintroduction in practice of Leninist work norms, the improvement of work of all the representative organs in the voivodship and complete realization of the pledges adopted at the production enterprises in the region.

In the second item on the agenda the present market situation in Legnica Voivodship was discussed. It was stated that there was a shortage of many food products in the shops. Poor potato yields resulted in only 41 percent of demand being met.

WROCLAW PARTY, CHURCH OFFICIALS MEET 31 OCT

LD030954 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] A meeting between the first secretary of the voivodship party committee, Tadeusz Porebski, and the Wroclaw voivoda, Janusz Owczarek, and the Wroclaw metropolitan, Rev Archbishop Dr Henryk Gulbinowicz, along with Rev Dr Edward Gurecki, was held today at the voivodship office in Wroclaw. During the meeting information was exchanged on the present problems of the voivoda and the town of Wroclaw and problems of the Roman Catholic Church in Wroclaw Voivodship were discussed.

SOVIET WHEAT SUPPLIES REPORTEDLY ARRIVING DAILY

LD022120 Warsaw PAP in English 2023 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Nov, PAP--Big supplies of grain arrive everyday from the Soviet Union at the Polish border re-loading station of Geniusze, the Bialystok Voivodship.

The border terminal handles daily some 2,000 tonnes of Soviet wheat, bought under the recent Polish-Soviet trade agreement, from where it is shipped to processing plants inside Poland.

POLISH AGRICULTURE THIS YEAR IS 'TRUE DISASTER'

LD022128 Warsaw PAP in English 2008 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Nov, PAP--Following the recent [words indistinct] this year is a true disaster in agriculture. The losses caused by this year's floods and excessive rainfall can be further increased as a result of the forecasted frost and snow despite all efforts. Initial estimates show that at least a few-score thousand hectares of potato fields have not been harvested yet. Only one-third of the sugar beet crop has been harvested so far; sugar plants have purchased twice less sugar beets than in the same period last year.

Constant rain delayed planting considerably and made it impossible to put all the intended soil under winter crop. The planted winter grain and rape came up worse than in previous years.

All this not only substantially cuts down the results of this year's agricultural effort, but will also have a negative influence on next year's agricultural performance and even on crops in the following years.

Fodder shortages have already caused a decrease not only in young slaughter cattle and porkers but in the cow and sow population as well. Making up for these losses--increasing the population of these animals--will be possible, even if the next years are favourable, in 1982 at the earliest in pigs and no earlier than 1983 in cattle.

At present, in order to counteract further losses in the animal stock, as much as over 8 million tons of grain have to be purchased abroad.

Even with the costly grain and fodder import specialists say that next year's meat production will be no higher than 2,170,000-2,200,000 tons, that is 300,350-350,000 tons less than this year and 420-470,000 tons less than in 1979. It will be impossible to compensate for this neither by a total clampdown on exports nor by imports, whose size is limited both by Poland's payment [word indistinct] and the amount of meat on world markets. Moreover, in the face of a lower sugar beet crop, 400 thousand tons of sugar will have to be imported in order to supply the market with the amount of guaranteed [words indistinct] sugar coupons.

Thus, an improvement in supplies of animal products, especially meat and meat products, is not to be expected next year. No present efforts or means are able to boost animal production by next year to a degree felt on the food market in the form of increased meat supplies. What can be done though, and what the government is undertaking to do at the moment, is to effectively avoid a further decrease in the animal population and to encourage farmers to increase their livestock starting next spring, which would bring some effects by 1982 and more by 1983. These are the production cycles in agriculture: It takes a few years to renew one year's losses, especially in animal breeding.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTATOR WRITES ON ECONOMIC REFORM DEBATE

LD301048 Warsaw PAP in English 0823 GMT 30 Oct 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Oct, PAP--TRYBUNA LUDU's commentator Stanislaw Albinowski cautioned against pinning excessive hopes during the current debate on the shape of the economic reform to be introduced in Poland on the autonomy of enterprises and the participations of crews in managing an enterprise, stressing that he fully supports both conceptions as such.

"It is obvious that an independent enterprise should be a pillar of the new economic system. It is also obvious that the crew's right to genuine co-management and to control the decisions of the enterprise's management should be the chief social component of that independence."

Polemizing with the conceptions of "full autonomy" postulated in discussions on the economic reform in Poland he points out that "it is necessary to outline the scope of this autonomy, and to prepare and create new organizational structures of economic administration" to make autonomy genuine.

"Approaching the problem of the participation of the crews in co-managing their enterprise in a down-to-earth manner one should say that here, too, there should be different scope of that participation. The crew or their representation can co-decide the solution of many issues. In others, they should act as a consultant."

KURON ANALYZES DEVELOPMENTS IN INTERVIEW

LD021142 London THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH in English 2 Nov 80 pp 6, 7

[Interview with Jacek Kuron, adviser to the leaders of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity, and member of the Self-Defense Committee, KOR, conducted by correspondent Edward Steen in Kuron's Warsaw apartment--date not given]

[Text] Warsaw--[Question] You are now writing a book, "Left Without Marxism." Isn't socialism a set of ideas which is both morally and intellectually bankrupt, one that has led to precisely the system you object to here in Poland?

[Answer] I reject the system which results from Marxism, rather than the bearded man in the British Museum Reading Room.... He taught a certain ordered, theoretical way of thinking. That is extremely important. There can be no movement for social change without this... If objecting to socialism were to mean there is no place for the left, for a social movement which tries to change reality according to a utopian ideal, according to a plan of the future based on values, I would revolt against this very strongly. Without such a movement society would stagnate. The tragedy begins only when this movement wants to realise utopia by force.

[Question] Do you feel any bitterness about your six years in prison, or did you learn something from them?

[Answer] In prison one must somehow overcome oneself, and that is very precious and interesting.

Let me explain: When I was a child, and that was during the Nazi occupation, my family was involved in the resistance. I always wanted to know everything, to listen to everything, to know where the gun was hidden, and so on. My father would tell me. He also spanked me from time to time when I discovered things I wasn't supposed to know, saying, "Why do you want to know everything? They'll start torturing you and you'll tell everything." I lived with an obsession about torture.

Not fear of torture, fear that I wouldn't be able to stand it. I would stick pins under my nails, cut my skin--the pain always defeated me. Then in '65, being in prison for the first time, I developed a form of kidney disease which the doctor told me was the worst pain he knew of. During the whole of my illness I played a kind of game with myself: Could I stand it, would I break down? No, I didn't. And I freed myself from my obsession which is not to say that I know that I could stand it, but I stopped being constantly afraid....

Prison is also precious because you meet a lot of different people, quite different from me and my friends, from my friends' friends as well. You learn to know people as people. It is a great university....

[Question] KOR people sometimes use the word "fashionable" to describe themselves, even at the time persecution was severe. Has this oppression been for the most part relatively gentle, in effect a gesture to the Kremlin?

[Answer] I dare say that any government in the world, given carte blanche, would always be cruel, would violate laws, and degrade human dignity and human life....

My friend Modzelewski and I wrote in 1965 something we called "Open Letter to the Party," which was really crushing criticism of the system, from a Marxist point of view.

We wrote it in a dozen typed copies, and we gave it to some party members at Warsaw University. I was sentenced to three-and-a-half years. A few years later, between 1976 and 1978, I wrote much tougher things. I expressed them on the phone to the West. We printed them on duplicators. We distributed them in thousands of copies. And not a hair was pulled out of our scalps. What changed? Did the government become so good? No. It was just that society broke different barriers, got organised. We were becoming safe.

I have a habit of saying that repression has been meaningless and negligible since KOR started in September, 1976. Although we were detained quite often for 48 hours (this can be done without charges being preferred), although three times they tried to put us in prison for a longer time, issuing arrest warrants, although there were cases of beating-up and even torturing of activists, on the whole it was incomparably less than in this same country a few years before, and incomparably less than in the USSR or Czechoslovakia. Why? Because of the strength of the society, its resistance.

It is a symbolic fact that I was last released from prison (on September 1 this year) because the strikers demanded it; all striking Poland demanded it....

I don't say that I consider members of the government to be monsters. In general they are very decent--except for those who are a bit less decent. A very decent man wouldn't be in a government within a totalitarian system, but that is a different story.

[Question] How realistic do you think the new movement is about what you call "the limits of freedom" in Poland?

[Answer] I think you have to look at the question in two perspectives. One is that none of us is able to stop what is going on in Poland now. A great social movement, composed of all social groups, not just trade unions has started taking its fate in its own hands. And it can't be stopped by anyone. One can hinge on that it must be stopped, but that won't help.

We have to work out how to link this movement, this autonomy, this self-government in various spheres, with recognition that the state's leadership is in the hands of one party, as was declared in the Gdansk agreement on August 31. We can't work that out in an office. It has to be a model worked out within the movement.

Does it mean we must risk the arrival of Soviet tanks? We must: There is no other way out. The limit is the overthrow of centralised communist rule.

The Russians will intervene when they calculate they are losing this country. The fact that independent trade unions have emerged, that they are publishing uncensored material... does not mean the Soviets have lost this country. It only means that this might be expected.

Intervention would cost them very dearly indeed. They know that it would be a different matter from Czechoslovakia 1968. That is, there would be a war here.

The very fact of such a Polish war would set in train various centrifugal forces inside the Soviet Union. There would be such tremendous pressure by public opinion on Western governments that they would have to impose an economic blockade. A war would also encourage the Chinese, who have their own quarrels with Russia. The Chinese could count on considerable help from the West, and there would be a second front in the Far East.

In a word, by coming here the Russians would forfeit the possibility of implementing their imperialist policy in Asia, their expansion towards the Pacific, and perhaps--as a result of the armaments which they would have to finance without Western help--there would be a revolt in various countries of the Eastern bloc. That might also be the end of the Soviet Union.

I think that the Soviet leadership is aware of this, and that as long as it really doesn't have to, it will refrain from entering Poland....

[Question] But I return to the question: Does Solidarity know the limits of freedom?

[Answer] Walesa put it in a very precise way when he said at the very beginning of the negotiations: "We're not interested in what your names are." This simply means that we have agreed to this party's rule, because we are under duress.

We agree to it, OK. But don't expect anything more from us. It's rather like our attitude to the Soviet Union--it's a political attitude, but when someone tells us it should also be erotic, we can only laugh.

Some people think such ritual gestures are necessary here. Let them make them. But I don't think the great Soviet Union is interested. There is a very old saying that Moscow does not believe in words. It doesn't.

I understand that the problem of stopping at a certain point is incredibly difficult, and that is exactly the problem. But the faces we make, or whether we have a newspaper or not, are both irrelevant.

[Question] Isn't censorship a cornerstone of totalitarianism? Isn't that why they went into Czechoslovakia?

[Answer] They entered Czechoslovakia not because there was no censorship there, but because they judged the whole process was leading towards Czecshoslovakia's session from the bloc.

[Question] Isn't it here?

[Answer] Of course it is. But Moscow doesn't have a magic recipe for intervention. In the present situation they tend to accept various things as long as there is no general danger. And we do not want to endanger their rule generally. Of course Moscow is counting on a good time ahead when it can regain all it has lost, and we are counting on a time which is even worse for them, when we can take even more from them.

[Question] If the unthinkable happens, what positive things do you think will have come out of the events in Poland this summer?

[Answer] It is impossible for me to say what are--for a corpse--the positive effects of his having committed some good deeds.

I am convinced there will be no intervention, and its not an irrational conviction. What has happened so far clearly points to the fact that Polish society has the ability and the possibility to organize itself to make necessary reforms without crossing the limits guarded by Soviet tanks.

Besides, the situation of the Soviet Union is going to get worse and worse, and thus the limits are going to get wider and wider.

CHRISTIAN OFFICIAL CITES EPISCOPATE CALL FOR ORDER, RESPONSIBILITY

LD012352 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in 1830 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Talk by Sejm Deputy Kazimierz Morawski, chairman of the Christian Social Association--live or recorded]

[Text] Today and tomorrow the whole of Poland, people of different views and orientations, will meet near the graves of their loved ones. We will join them in prayers, in their reflections and thoughts. We are paying homage to our national past, which has a permanent influence on all of us.

We are doing this with feelings of gratitude for all of those people who during various periods of our history--ancient and recent--gave their lives for Poland and for its independent existence.

The memory of them and of their suffering--which has not been wasted--has created the foundations of something which is most important for us: the sovereignty of the Polish spirit and our national culture, and the sovereignty of our state.

The memory of them tells us to constantly confront the conclusions of the past with the tasks facing us today so that in times that are so very difficult and complicated, as they are now, we will have the courage and the boldness to solve new problems, solutions which are so badly needed today in Poland.

We must link this process with responsibility, with prudence and with the realities of the nation and of the state, so that, as our cardinal primate recently said, we can know how to develop the prudence of leadership.

Today, in the new situation, the bishops live in the hope--and they try to awaken this hope in the whole nation--that the socioeconomic transformations will move in the right direction for the common good of the whole nation.

The bishops share the anxieties of the working people, they support them morally and they defend their just rights, and at the same time they express the conviction that after the rights of the working people are recognized, after the normalization of the status of the new trade unions, everybody, with renewed energy and zeal, will fulfill their duties in all sectors of work and in the life of the nation.

At present what we need most is internal social order and the stabilization of the internal situation on the basis of the agreements between the authorities and the nation. We need economic order so that we will be able to build a better future and strengthen the security of a free homeland.

All Poles want to feel themselves masters in their own homes, but we must also consider local circumstances and the prevailing time.

That is why our actions must be prudent and must ensure social order.

These words, as well as the entire communique issued by Polish bishops at their latest conference, are received by us with deep appreciation and satisfaction. In these words we find directives to work for the good of the country and for all Catholics. We accept these words as an expression of the consistent application of the existing policy of the primate of Poland and of our bishops, a policy which found clear confirmation in the Jasna Gora sermon made in August by the cardinal primate in the name of our responsibility for the future of the country, for the future of Polish statehood and of the whole Polish nation.

I would like to stress that I have been impressed at the many meetings which I have had recently with various social groups in many parts of the country. What do people think? What are their desires? What do they expect right now, and what will they be willing to wait for? These meetings and discussions were dominated by three problems which I would like to speak of today. The first of these is the problem of applying just punishment to those who have committed crimes against the country and the nation. What matters is that evil must be called evil, and good described as good.

Second, we want the complex program for the renewal of the country and the outline of a realistic prospect for solving the economic crisis to be presented as soon as possible.

Third, we want the stabilization of life in our country, and the replacement of unrealistic economic and wage postulates, which are being made here and there and which cannot be implemented at present, by good work by all working groups with the aim of producing the necessary material means without which, after all, we shall be unable to solve anything.

In this state of affairs we must say the following: Without a true renewal embracing our whole national life, our economic, public life, and without democratic transformations, we cannot rebuild the nation's trust in authority. We will not overcome the crisis of a lack of confidence which is still hanging over our country.

The speed with which this process is carried out, the speed of construction of the program of economic reform, and generally speaking the speed with which authority acts at the top and down below in the direction of creating new, positive facts--facts expected by the nation--will have a significant influence on the quality of work of our whole nation, which desires to have a better view of the prospects ahead, the prospects which the nation will have to support with its own work. This is a matter of particular importance.

But on the other hand, it must be said with full force that with a posture of continuous expectations and the lack of sufficient production output, both in towns and in rural regions--in other words, in a situation in which only the present level of production is maintained or even reduced in industry and in food production, and food production is particularly important today--the renewal and the healthy movement of transformations which we desire may be threatened by chaos.

We must say even more: Chaos and the paralysis of economic life will serve the opponents of the renewal; they are the grist for their mill. That is what we must never forget.

There are, after all, certain defined differences between us Poles which must not be erased, but we are living in unusual times in which we must pass the test of patriotic responsibility for the future of our country. That is why we must rise above the divisions and the differences, above the emotions which are today shaking the nation, above the settling of accounts and injustices, and thus be able to unite our efforts to lift Poland from its difficult situation.

The new problems which are facing the country call for the application of new solutions. That is why we welcome the various concrete signs of that dialogue; for example, the talks held at different levels between the highest government and state administration representatives and representatives of the new trade unions.

In these talks and contacts we can and we must solve the difficult, sometimes horribly difficult and disputed problems in a spirit of mutual understanding. As we know, this is at present taking place. In the continuation of this kind of a constructive dialogue we can see the difficult, yet necessary, process of fitting the new trade unions into the structure of our system.

Today, we often use the word crisis. Thus, there arises the question: To what mut it be applied? I think that it applies, in addition to economic and social problems, primarily to morality. And that is why I want to say that the problem of constructing moral and ethical order in family and social life, in working life, in state life, constitutes a key problem.

Thus, in my view, in this situation a special role must be played by the sociomoral directives expressed repeatedly by the Polish church under the leadership of the cardinal primate. We would like these directives and this advice to penetrate more deeply into all sectors of the life of the nation and the state; we would like them to become permanent foundations for moral renewal, and for moral transformations of social life.

In one of his latest speeches, our great compatriot, Pope John Paul II said:

I wish to assure all present here, and also all compatriots in the homeland, that I never cease to pray for the efforts which, because of recent events, are continually being made so that social life, especially among the working circles of our homeland, is shaped in the spirit of full justice, in the spirit of recognition of the rights of the human person, of the family, in the spirit of recognition of the rights of the working man, and finally, for the common good of our beloved fatherland whose independence and sovereignty has cost so much suffering to many a generation.

It is in this spirit that we want to work in order to be able to contribute to our social, economic and public life ever more constructive socio-moral values of Christianity and the values of socio-ethical teaching of the Polish pope and of the cardinal primate, so that in united cooperation with all Poles, in an atmosphere of mutual esteem, truth and tolerance we will create moral and ethical foundations for life and for the development of our nation.

I think that these would be the deepest guarantees for the permanent renewal of our republic.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH PLO SPECIAL ENVOY

AU312045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2010 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 31 Oct (AGERPRES)--On October 31 President Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, received 'Isam al-Sartawi, member of the Revolutionary Council of "Al Fatah" and of the Palestinian National Council, political adviser, special envoy of Yasir 'Arafat, president of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The guest was accompanied by Ramzi Khuri, adviser, director of the cabinet of the president of the PLO Executive Committee.

Attending the interview were Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the Central Committee of the RCP, and Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs.

The interview occasioned an exchange of warm salutes between Nicolae Ceausescu and Yasir 'Arafat. Evoked were the good relations of friendship, solidarity and collaboration established between the RCP and the Palestine Liberation Organization, between the Romanian people and the Palestinian people, the sides expressing the will to expand and deepen these relations.

Also tackled were some aspects of the present international situation, particularly regarding the latest developments in the Middle East and Southwest Asia.

The sides stressed the necessity of intensifying the political and diplomatic activity for finding a global solution, for the attainment of a just, lasting peace in the Middle East, grounded on Israeli retreat from the territories occupied after the 1967 war, from Arab Jerusalem included, the settlement of the Palestinian people's problem on grounds of its right to self-dependence, to an independent Palestinian state included.

During the talks the sides expressed concern over the military conflict between Iran and Iraq and stressed the need of stopping the military actions and of opening negotiations conducive to a soonest cease-fire, to a political solution to the problems existing between Iran and Iraq--the only procedure that meets the interests of the two countries and people, of international peace and security.

The interview passed in a warm cordial atmosphere of friendship.

SOVIET AUTO INDUSTRY MINISTER MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU312015 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1923 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 31 Oct (AGERPRES)--On October 31 President Nicolae Ceausescu was called on by V.N. Polyakov, Soviet minister of the automobile industry, now on a Romanian visit.

During the interview the sides highlighted with satisfaction the tight collaboration between the two countries on an economic plane, collaboration that is part of the friendly multilateral collaboration between Romania and the Soviet Union, expanding and getting richer continuously in the spirit of the agreements reached during the summit Romanian-Soviet meetings and talks.

In this framework stressed was the importance of achieving some cooperation ventures in the field of automobile construction, in tune with the present potential and with the development perspectives of this industrial branch in Romania and the Soviet Union. The sides considered that the promotion of this collaboration would be apt to contribute to amplifying and deepening the economic relations between our friendly neighbor countries.

The interview passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

Meeting With Oprea, Avram

AU011940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Nov (AGERPRES)--On November 1, Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, received V.N. Polyakov, minister of the automobile industry of the USSR, who paid a visit to Romania.

Aspects were discussed during the interview related to the expansion of the Romanian-Soviet cooperation in automobile production and in other sectors of joint interest of machine-building.

The same day, the minister of machine-building industry, Ion Avram, had an interview with V.N. Polyakov when they examined possibilities of expanding the cooperation between the two ministries in scientific research and automobile production.

A protocol was signed on the occasion which stipulates concrete actions for intensifying reciprocal exchanges in the 1981-1985 period.

During his visit in Romania the Soviet minister was the guest of some collectives in large Romanian enterprises and research institutes in the field of automobile manufacture.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY HUNGARY'S MARJAI

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU312055 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2004 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 31 Oct (AGERPRES)--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on October 31 Jozsef Marjai, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, chairman for his country of the Joint Romanian-Hungarian Government Commission of Economic Collaboration, which had proceedings in Bucharest.

The interview was attended by Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee, chairman for Romania of the joint commission.

The interview occasioned an exchange of friendly salutes between Nicolae Ceasescu and Janos Kadar.

During the interview, they evoked the relations of close friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples, stressing with satisfaction that these good relations develop fruitfully and multilaterally, thanks to the translation into life of the understandings reached during the Romanian-Hungarian summit meetings and talks.

In this frame, emphasized were the results scored in the expansion and diversification of the economic and technico-scientific links. At the same time, the wish was expressed to intensify the cooperation in important branches of the material production and scientific research, to achieve in common economic objectives, to augment the volume of trade exchanges, by efficiently using the broad possibilities offered in this respect by the progress scored in socialist construction by Romania and Hungary, by the two countries' economic potential.

The interview passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

Economic Agreement Concluded

AU312022 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1909 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 31 Oct (AGERPRES)--The 15th session of the Joint Romanian-Hungarian Government Commission of Economic Collaboration concluded in Bucharest, on October 31.

The session analyzed the stage of negotiations regarding the conclusion of documents on expanded collaboration and cooperation in production in various compartments of activity, the results of the bilateral coordination of the plans of their national economies in 1981-1985, the unfolding of the trade exchanges, and new actions were agreed upon for their expansion and diversification.

At the end of the proceedings, the heads of the two delegations, Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Jozsef Marjai, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, signed an agreement between the two countries' governments on long-term economic, technical and scientific collaboration and cooperation.

The document sets ways and means for the further expansion of the bilateral cooperation in machine-building, chemistry, light industry, agriculture and other sectors of mutual interest, as well as of the Romanian-Hungarian trade exchanges.

BULGARIAN AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION ON VISIT

AU312017 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1907 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 31 Oct (AGERPRES)--A delegation led by Vasil Vachkov, first vice chairman of the Central Union of Cooperatives of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, paid a fact-finding and exchange of experience visit to Romania, at the invitation of the National Union of Producer Cooperative Farms, over October 28-31.

The guests had an interview with Marin Vasile, secretary of the Central Committee of the RCP, chairman of the union, when they stressed the good relations established between the two unions, also emphasizing the mutual wish to expand and diversify henceforth, too, the collaboration and cooperation between them.

YOUTH DELEGATION TALKS WITH PRC OFFICIAL IN BEIJING; DEPARTS 2 NOV

Meeting With Peng Chong

AU312020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 31 Oct (AGERPRES)--The delegation of the Union of Communist Youth, headed by Pantelimon Gavanescu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the UCY, minister of youth problems, who is paying a friendly visit to China, called, on October 31, on Peng Chong, member of the Political Bureau and of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

During the interview the sides evoked the relations of friendship and fruitful collaboration existing between the two parties, countries and peoples, the important role played by the youth, by its organizations in the development of this collaboration. At the same time stressed was the importance of the contacts and exchanges of experience between the two youth organizations, the contribution of the young generation of the two countries to the implementation of the programmes of building the socialist society in Romania and China.

Departure 2 Nov

AU021842 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] Beijing, 2 Nov (AGERPRES)--The delegation of the Union of Communist Youth [UCY] and the Union of Communist Students Associations of Romania has concluded its visit to the People's Republic of China on November 2. Led by Pantelimon Gavanescu, first secretary of the CC of the UCY, the delegation had talks during the visit with Han Ying, first secretary of the CC of the League of Communist Youth, with other LCY leaders.

Stressing the good relations existing between the two youth organizations, in the spirit and based on the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties and peoples, they emphasized the mutual wish to further develop these relations, and exchanged information and experience on the UCY and LCY current and prospective concerns.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH NEW BURUNDI ENVOY

AU011933 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Nov (AGERPRES)--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on November 1 Clement Sambira who presented his letters of credence as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Burundi Republic to Romania.

In his address, the Romanian head of state evoked the close relations of friendship, solidarity and collaboration between the two countries, parties and peoples, and the determination of Romania to develop and deepen continuously the friendly, multilateral collaboration with the Burundi Republic. Stressed in the address is also the fact that Romania promotes consistently a policy of peace, detente and national independence, firmly grounding her international relations on the principles of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, renunciation of force and threat with force. In this spirit--the address shows--Romania develops broadly the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation with the African countries, with all developing and nonaligned countries. The active solidarity of Romania was reaffirmed, (?with peoples struggling for) their right to free and independent life, for the removal of any form of colonialist and neocolonialist domination, for the building of a new international economic order.

The ambassador showed in his address the good Romanian-Burundi relations stressing that, in their upward and fruitful development an important, decisive contribution was made by the official visit of friendship paid by President Nicolae Ceausescu in April 1979 to Burundi. Reaffirmed was also the will of the Burundi Republic to amplify and deepen the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation with our country, in the spirit of the understanding established during the summit dialogue.

The presentation of the credentials occasioned an exchange of friendly messages between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Jean Baptiste Bagaza.

CEAUSESCU PAYS WORKING VISIT TO ARAD

AU011935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Nov (AGERPRES)--On November 1st President Nicolae Ceausescu, accompanied by members of the party and state leadership, paid a working visit to Arad municipality.

The president visited the local sugar-beet processing enterprise. In the production department he looked into the technology used there and wished to know details regarding the technical endowment of the mill.

Nicolae Ceausescu appreciated the organization of the production process and assigned the responsible factors the task to up-date continously the equipment, installations and technology.

This new visit of the RCP general secretary, paid only days after the meeting with collectives of working people of the mills in Giurgiu, Sascut and Urzieceni occasioned discussions with executives of the food industry on some important aspects regarding the improvement of production with sugar beets, the continuous up-dating of the industrialization enterprises as well as the setting of tasks referring to the construction of new such mills.

The same day President Nicolae Ceausescu returned to the capital city.

CEAUSESCU ATTENDS CLOSING SESSION OF GEOLOGY AKTIV

AU311959 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1929 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 31 Oct (AGERPRES)--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, participated on October 31 in the closing session of the working meeting with the aktiv of geology, whose proceedings took place on October 30 and 31.

Present were Elena Ceausescu, Prime Minister Ilie Verdet, other members of the party and state leadership.

President Nicolae Ceausescu was presented the draft program of geological research for 1981-1985 and the program of increasing the coking coal production in the next quinquennium.

President Nicolae Ceausescu made the speech at the end of the meeting.

STATE COUNCIL DECREE ON EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY

AU311957 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 31 Oct (AGERPRES)--The Romanian State Council has issued a decree according to which starting in 1981 the working personnel of the extractive industry shall benefit by special bonuses for each ton or any other unit of physical produce extracted in excess of plan: oil, coal, nonferrous ores and other raw materials. The bonuses shall be up to 15 percent of the value of the extra production. They are paid annually, added to the other legal rights.

NEW INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT IN TIMISOARA OPENED

AU021415 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] An international airport was opened in Timisoara yesterday. The new airport and its auxiliary facilities fulfill modern air traffic requirements.

BRIEFS

DANUBE-BLACK SEA CANAL--Bucharest, 24 Oct (AGERPRES)--Operations are over with nearly 30 of the 64 km of the Danube Black Sea Canal. At present construction of two locks--Agigea and Cernavoda--develops intensely and operations are under way for penetrating the limestone massif of Basarabi, where the water will flow between 72m high river sides. Sustained activity is also carried for the construction of harbours and bridges. The future shipping canal crossing Dobrogea from Cernavoda to Agigea will secure two-way tra fic for up to five meter draught ships and will cover a transport capacity going up to some 100 million tons annually. With its commissioning, planned for 1982, the amount of river-transported goods in Romania will double. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 24 Oct 80 AU]

AGRICULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH NIGERIA--Bucharest, 30 Oct (AGERPRES)--Over October 27-30, answering an invitation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, a delegation headed by Alhaji Ibrahim Gusau, commissioner for agriculture of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, visited Romania. The guests had talks with Angelo Miculescu, Romanian deputy prime minister, minister of agriculture and food industry. In the spirit of the stipulations of the agreements between Romania and Nigeria they discussed the implementation of the Romanian-Nigerian cooperation ventures as well as aspects of expanding and diversifying the collaboration in the field of agriculture and food industry. At the conclusion of the visit an agreement was signed, stipulating new ways and means meant to result in deepening and diversification of the mutually advantageous collaboration between Romania and Nigeria in the agroindustrial domain. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1842 GMT 30 Oct 80 AU]

NONALIGNED 'GOODWILL COMMITTEE' MEETS FOR TALKS ON GULF CONFLICT

Sundic Comments on Effort

LD311924 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Crotian 1400 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Only a few days were needed to set a date for the meeting of the nonaligned countries' goodwill committee at a ministerial level devoted to finding ways to solve the Iraq-Iran conflict: The meeting will be held in Belgrade and will last 3 days.

Let us recall, the nonaligned countries' Coordination Bureau adopted a decision at its meeting in New York to include Yugoslavia, Algeria, India, Cuba, Zambia and Pakistan as well as the PLO in the goodwill committee. The selection of these countries was possible because of the agreement of both warring sides, which is a demonstration of their trust in the goodwill committee to do everything possible to create conditions to end the hostilities between Iraq and Iran and start negotiations. The goodwill committee's task, however, will in no way be an easy one, regardless of the fact that it concerns the most serious attempt so far at finding a solution to the armed conflict between the two nonaligned countries, Iraq and Iran. The success of the committee depends, first, on the warring sides' readiness to accept its services and suggestions. There is no time for a great deal of haggling, nor can a solution to the crisis be sought at the expense of either warring side. This means in practice that the starting point for the opening of negotiations, that is, an end to hostilities, cannot be the current situation at the front or an acceptance of the existing situation. It is true that even if a way out of the crisis is found in some kind of compromise satisfactory to at least a certain extent to both Iraq and Iran, the goodwill committee will need to hold strictly to the authority and sphere of competence which it received from the nonaligned countries' coordination bureau. The goodwill committee, to be precise, does not have a mediating role, but its chief task is to offer its good offices to the warring parties.

The fact that the nonaligned countries have managed to form the goodwill committee is encouraging, as is the fact that agreement was reached very quickly on the selection of Belgrade as the venue for the meeting. This latter signifies a great tribute to Yugoslavia's policy and great trust on the part of Iraq and Iran in our country's impartiality. This is demonstrated by the fact that Yugoslav envoys were well-received in both Baghdad and Tehran and that both countries sent emissaries to Yugoslavia. Finally, 'Arafat's visit to Belgrade, too, where he gained Yugoslavia's full support for his initiative which led to the creation of the goodwill committee and the decision to hold the meeting in Belgrade, means that the meeting is being viewed with a certain degree of optimism.

The nonaligned countries, which since the very beginning of the Iraq-Iran conflict have grasped its seriousness, did not sit idle even before this latest initiative, which came from the PLO. If it should prove necessary, they are also ready to take other steps.

However, the fact that the actions taken up to now have not borne fruit is the best explanation of the degree of delicacy in the Iraq-Iran conflict and of the difficulty in realizing the PLO's initiative. Even before the outbreak of the armed conflict relations between Iraq and Iran were not good. Now, however, when the conflict has entered, a critical phase, it will be incomparably more difficult to overcome the abyss which divides them. We stress this in order to emphasize once again the difficult task which lies before the goodwill committee and the degree of value attached to Iraq and Iran's support for the nonaligned countries' initiative.

Belgrade Meeting

AU011650 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] A meeting of the goodwill committee of the nonaligned countries for Iraq and Iran opens in Belgrade tomorrow. Those taking part will be the foreign ministers of India, Rao; of Pakistan, Shahi; of Cuba, Malmierca; and of Zambia, Chakulya; Faruq Qaddumi, chief of the PLO Political Department; and Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

As is known, this committee has been set up by a decision of the nonaligned coordination bureau at the initiative of Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat, which has been received positively both in Iraq and Iran and among the nonaligned countries. Adopting the decision to set up a goodwill committee, the nonaligned coordination bureau in New York 10 days ago decided that the committee should work at the level of foreign ministers. The representatives of Iraq and Iran, countries which are members of the bureau, also took part in adopting the decision.

It has been agreed that the goodwill committee has the task of offering its good offices to the two clashing parties in a search for a peaceful solution. As has been announced, the committee has decided to hold its first meeting at the ministerial level in Belgrade.

This action by the nonaligned countries has met with wide reaction in the world, which in itself is a confirmation of the trust which the nonaligned movement enjoys internationally. It must be said, however, that Iraqi-Iranian relations are extremely complicated, and so is the conflict in the Shatt al-Arab. Therefore the task of the committee will not be easy at all, although it is the most serious international attempt so far to find a way out of the armed conflict of the two nonaligned countries.

The nonaligned countries are aware of the gravity and the delicate nature of the task. The meeting in Belgrade will have a working nature, and it has been clearly indicated that it will be a step in the efforts to attempt to build bridges between the warring sides. It means that the goodwill committee has no intention either of sitting in judgement or mediating, but its primary task is to offer its good offices to the warring sides.

Many positive reactions to the decision of the nonaligned countries to embark on joint action through a goodwill or good-offices mission to the warring sides indicate the importance of the step at a moment when threats are growing that the conflict may expand and a confrontation may arise in this connection between the big powers and blocs. Facing such threats to world peace and security, the nonaligned movement, with its decision to launch the initiative, confirmed that it was aware of its responsibility and role.

Zambian Minister Chakulya's Arrival

LD011924 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1703 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Nov (TANJUG)--Zambian Foreign Minister Wilson Chukulya arrived in Belgrade this evening to attend a session of the nonaligned countries' goodwill committee for Iraq and Iran.

Chukulya was welcomed at the airport by Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and high-ranking officials of the secretariat.

The foreign ministers of other countries which make up the committee are expected to arrive in Belgrade this evening.

Indian Minister Rao's Arrival

LD012034 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1910 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Nov (TANJUG)--Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao arrived in Belgrade this evening. He will represent his country at a session on the nonaligned countries' goodwill committee for Iraq and Iran.

Narasimha Rao was welcomed at Belgrade airport by Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and his associates. Also present at the airport were the Indian ambassador to Yugoslavia and members of the Indian diplomatic corps in Belgrade.

PLO's Faruq Qaddumi Arrives

LD012138 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2107 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Nov (TANJUG)--Head of the Palestine Liberation Organization's Political Department Faruq Qaddumi arrived in Belgrade this evening. He will take part in tomorrow's session of the nonaligned countries' committee of goodwill for Iraq and Iran.

Qaddumi was welcomed at Belgrade airport by Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and his associates. The head of the PLO mission to Yugoslavia was also at the airport.

Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca is expected to arrive later tonight. Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi will arrive tomorrow morning immediately before the opening of the session.

Zambian and Indian Foreign Ministers Wilson Chakulya and Narasimha Rao arrived here earlier today.

Cuban Minister Malmierca's Arrival

LD012318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2129 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 1 Nov (TANJUG)--The ministers of foreign affairs of Zambia and India, Wilson Chakulya and Narashimha Rao, head of the PLO Political Department Faruq Qaddumi and Cuban Minister of Foreign Affairs Isidoro Malmierca arrived in Belgrade this evening to take part in the work of the goodwill committee of the nonaligned countries for Iraq and Iran, which is planned to begin in Belgrade tomorrow.

Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, welcomed the participants in the Belgrade meeting at the airport in Surcin.

Arrival of Pakistan's Shahi

LD021812 Belgrade,TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1636 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade 2 Nov (TANJUG)--Agha Shahi, the foreign affairs minister of Pakistan, arrived in Belgrade this evening. At Belgrade airport he was welcomed by Federal Foreign Affairs Secretary Josip Vrhovec. Foreign Minister Shahi will join the other foreign affairs ministers of nonaligned countries who this morning began an exchange of views in Belgrade in connection with the situation between Iraq and Iran and about the possibilities for action by the nonaligned countries movement.

As is known, the foreign affairs minister of Cuba, Isidoro Malmierca Peoli; of India, Narashimha Rao; of Zambia, Wilson Chakulya; and Faruq Qaddumi of the PLO are already in Belgrade.

Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, last night gave a friendly and informal dinner for the foreign affairs ministers of nonaligned countries who are in Belgrade, and their associates.

Statement Issued

LD022102 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2047 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Oct (TANJUG)--The following press statement was issued this evening by the ministerial meeting in Belgrade:

The coordination bureau of the nonaligned countries has decided, on the initiative of PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat, to constitute a good-will committee which will be acceptable both to Iran as well as Iraq.

Following consultations with the governments of Iran and Iraq, a committee at ambassadorial level has been formed in New York.

At the meeting of this committee at ambassadorial level, held in New York on 27 October 1980, it was decided to convene, in consultation with ministers of the countries which are members of the committee, a meeting in Belgrade at ministerial level on 1 and 2 November 1980.

The ministers of foreign affiars of Cuba, India, Pakistan, the PLO, Yugoslavia and Zambia have met in Belgrade.

Further clarification from the governments of Iran and Iraq are awaited for the constituting of the committee at the ministerial level.

In the meantime the ministers of foreign affairs are availing themselves of the opportunity to carry out an exchange of views.

Dinner Hosted by Djuranovic

LD022323 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2235 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Nov (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, gave a dinner this evening at the Palace of the Federation for the foreign affairs ministers of India, Cuba, Pakistan, Zambia, and the PLO.

The dinner was attended also by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, by Boris Snuderl and Vuko Dragasevic, members of the Federal Executive Council, and by other high-ranking officials of the Federal Executive Council and the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, as well as by ambassadors of the above-mentioned countries in the SFRY and by chief of the PLO mission in the SFRY.

BORBA REPORTS 'ARAFAT DEPARTURE STATEMENT

AU311728 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Oct 80 p 7

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Oct (TANJUG)--"In President Tito, we have lost not only a great commander and a great leader, but also a dear brother and our pillar and strong support," Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, said prior to his departure from Belgrade.

"What is most encouraging for us in this grief," the leader of the Palestinian revolution said, "is the fact that the Yugoslav leadership is continuing to move along the same road as President Tito." [paragraph continues]

'Arafat noted that he found a stong confirmation of this appraisal in all meetings and talks with the Yugoslav leaders. He stressed that these talks were very positive and open, and in accord with the principles of nonalignment to which the PLO and Yugoslavia strictly adhere.

Yasir 'Arafat very positively appraised the Yugoslav-Palestinian and other contacts among nonaligned countries for the purpose of halting the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, and stressed as very important the fact that the two sides involved in the conflict have agreed that a solution to the conflict should be sought within the framework of the nonaligned movement.

The Palestinian leader expressed the view that no efforts should be spared in such actions. In this connection he recalled President Tito's view that there is nothing that is impossible if there is a strong and resolute will.

TUNISIAN DEFENSE MINISTER BALY CONTINUES VISIT

Meeting With Zarkovic

LD312322 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1607 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Oct (TANJUG)--Member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Vidoje Zarkovic today received Tunisian Minister of Defence Slaheddine Baly who is heading a Tunisian armed forces delegation on a visit to the armed forces of Yugoslavia.

The ensuing talk concerned Yugoslav-Tunisian relations, topical international issues, the situation in the Near and the Middle East and the activities of non-aligned countries.

Departure 31 Oct

LD010022 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1241 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Oct (TANJUG)--Slaheddine Baly, minister of national defense of the Republic of Tunisia left by plane today after visiting Yugoslavia and its armed forces. The official 5-day visit was at the invitation of Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense.

The defense minister was accompanied by members of the armed forces delegation from this friendly and nonaligned country.

Defense Minister Slaheddine Baly was seen off at Belgrade airport by Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, and his closest associates.

Also present was Zouhir Chelli, ambassador of the Republic of Tunisia to Yugoslavia, together with embassy staff.

SUNDIC VIEWS U.S. PUBLIC INDIFFERENCE TO PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

LD021958 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Events in the other part of the world, in the United States, also go beyond the frontiers of that country these days. The propaganda machinery is reaching its peak on the eve of the presidential elections which will be held the day after tomorrow. Numerous opinion polls and the publication of the results of these polls encourage the psychosis, the main aspect of which is to guess the name of the new American president. Here is Milika Sundic:

Whenever Americans have voted for their president, the question from which one always proceeded was: Who will be the victor? This time, however, with reference to Carter and Reagan, all who are making forecasts are trying to avoid the answer because nobody wants to turn out to be a bad forecaster. This does not indicate that the chances of the two candidates are the same--regardless of the fact that everybody says so--but it shows that neither has offered Americans something significant which could exert a fundamental influence on the voters' decision. In other words, if either Carter's or Reagan's victory depends on whether the election day will be a rainy or a sunny one or on who has been the better actor in front of television cameras, then one need not be surprised about the indifference of Americans about which of the two candidates will lead them in the next 4 years.

There are many people in the world, in particular in America, who believe that this represents unattainable democratism of a society and that what is involved here are freedoms which others do not enjoy. Let us say right away: Only the naive and uninformed can think along such lines. After all, if it is not the political programs of the candidates and of their parties which decide the outcome of the elections, and if, on the other hand, the mass of the voters only decide for whom they will vote while on their way to the polling booths, then this means nothing else but an unwilling performance of the voters' civil obligation, along with a feeling of bitterness about their not having had any say in whom the party conventions have launched as their presidential candidates and that, in the same vein, they will have no part whatsoever in the kind of policy the elected president will pursue. The more indifferent the voters are and the more their voting depends on some kind of undefined mood, the easier it is to manipulate them, beginning with apparently minor moves right up to the major and very crucial moves by the chief executive, whether it be a question of moves at the internal or international level.

After all, it is no secret to anybody--and this is nevertheless the consequence of something--how little the ordinary American, and not only the ordinary one, knows about others and how much his views of the world outside America are distorted by the extent and type of murderous propaganda which drives one mad.

Since America is a powerful and rich country and since it is on its behavior on the international scene that the fate of world peace depends to a great extent, the world outside America has never been indifferent as to who will win the presidential elections. Carter has more followers than Reagan for the simple reason that the world believes him more because it has got to know him in the past 4 years while Reagan does not reconcile himself with America being equal with others but wants America to be above others and to hold in its hands the keys to peace and war. However, the question is now much the preference for Carter in the world outside America can help him because, as we have already said, Americans do not have accurate ideas about others. Reagan, let us recall, is a man whom big capital favors and, in America, capital is nearly everything.

The majority of young Americans, as a television opinion poll has shown, know practically nothing of what took place 10 or 15 years ago; thus, for instance, nothing about the Vietnam war either. But these young people do not want to serve in the army or to go to a new war today as well. And the fact that apart from the action in Iran, not a single American has had to go to war and that in the past 4 years America lived without war is in Carter's favor, in particular if one bears in mind his assurance that he will pursue such a policy in the future as well, should he be elected.

On top of everything which we have said, let us also mention the hostages. Should their case be resolved favorably and on time, the advantage which Reagan has according to the latest opinion polls, could melt away overnight. But, uncertainty is complete, first of all for Americans themselves, and in particular for the rest of the world.

PRC DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH SAWPY IN BELGRADE

AU311725 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Oct 80 p 6

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Oct (TANJUG)--The talks between a SAWPY delegation headed by Zivan Vasiljevic, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium and president of the SAWPY Federal Conference's section for foreign political affairs and international relations, and a delegation of the All-China Political Consultative Conference headed by Wang Shoutao, vice chairman of the conference, opened today at the SAWPY Federal Conference. Vjera Kovacevic, Istok Zagar, Mirko Rogosic, Alfons Peko, Zdravko Petrovic, Nasim Konfino and Zlate Vancevski participated in the talks.

During a long cordial and friendly talk, the delegation of the All-China Political Consultative Conference was informed about the current political situation in our country, the basic characteristics of the socialist self-managing sociopolitical and economic system, and the position of the workers class in the society.

Extensive information was provided in this connection on the activities of sociopolitical organizations and especially the SAWPY, as the front of organized socialist forces, in implementing the constitution and further developing and deepening self-managing socialist relations. The activities of the SAWPY in implementing Comrade Tito's idea on collective work and responsibility, in the further democratization of relations in society, and in preparations for adopting the new 5-year plan for the country's economic development were discussed in this connection.

The delegation of the All-China Political Consultative Conference was informed about activities of the SAWPY in implementing and developing the concept of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, and about activities of the conference for the social activity of women of Yugoslavia. Yu Lixiang, charge d'affaires of the Chinese Embassy in Yugoslavia, participated in the talks.

Zivan Vasiljevic gave a luncheon in honor of the Chinese delegation at the Jugoslavija Hotel. Participants in the talks attended the luncheon.

The Chinese delegation visited the House of Flowers and laid a wreath at the tomb of President Tito.

GRLICKOV RETURNS FROM HUNGARY 31 OCTOBER

LD312348 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1146 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 31 Oct (TANJUG)--Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, returned to Belgrade from Budapest today. At Belgrade airport Grlickov was met by Vlado Jansic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee. Also present at the arrival was Josef Halas, ambassador of the People's Republic of Hungary to the SFRY.

SLOVENE ASSEMBLY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BELORUSSIA

LD010422 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1837 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Ljubljana 31 Oct (TANJUG)--After a 5-day visit to the Belorussian Socialist Soviet Republic at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of that republic, the delegation of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, led by Milan Kucan, president of the Assembly returned to the Socialist Republic of Slovenia today.

The delegations of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia also included Joze Globacnik, vice president of the Assembly; Valentina Tomlje, president of the Sociopolitical Chamber of the Assembly; Bojan Lubej, chairman of the Commission for International Relations of the Assembly; and Janez Rudolf, chief of cabinet of the president of the Assembly.

POPOV RETURNS FROM 'PRIVATE' VISIT TO ALBANIA

LD021610 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] Struga, 2 Nov (TANJUG)--Blagoj Popov, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, returned home last night from a private visit to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. In the last few days Popov met with Tefta Cami, Albanian minister of education and culture, Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade, and was also received by Adil Carcani, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Popov had talks with high-ranking Albanian officials on cooperation in culture, science, education, industry and other areas. In the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, both sides expressed the desire to promote mutually useful good-neighbourly cooperation.

Popov visited several towns in Albania, and also visited the Prespa cooperative in the district of Korce, where the Macedonian national minority lives. In the village of Pustenc he had talks with the leadership of the commune, visited the eight-grade school and local hospital and attended a Macedonian-Albanian folklore program with the village inhabitants. The meeting passed off in a very warm atmosphere.

BAKALI ASSAILS ATTEMPTS 'TO MANIPULATE' ALBANIANS IN KOSOVO

LD012036 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1626 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Pec, 1 Nov (TANJUG)--The municipal conference of the League of Communists of Pec today discussed the topical tasks of the League of Communists in the development of socialist intranational relations. Mahmut Bakali, president of the Provincial Committee of Kosovo, spoke about this at the session. He stressed that consistent implementation of the policy of equality of nations and nationalities, which had been charted in the course of our revolution led by Comrade Tito, remained the lasting orientation of the LCY and of our country as a whole.

Stressing that national relations are a component part of socialist self-managing relations and of all our successes, Bakali added that difficulties in self-management also reflected essentially on the state of national relations. Therefore consistent implementation of the League of Communists' policy in intranational relations demands day-by-day conscious involvement of organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists and of all self-managing organs, the delegate system and sociopolitical organizations.

In Mahmut Bankali's words, we have entered that stage of our entire socialist self-managing development when we have to provide a fresh quality and meaning to brotherhood and unity and togetherness of equal nations and nationalities, each of which affirms its own national language, culture, customs, is proud of them but also knows and respects the language, culture and customs of the nations with which it lives in a community. Because we do not affirm isolated equal nations but we affirm complete equality as the condition and supposition of an increasingly firm togetherness, we affirm the permeation of life together as a component part of togetherness in work and self-management, Mahmut Bakali stressed.

Speaking about the significance of economic equality, one of the central issues of the LCY policy in intranational relations, Bakali said that he was convinced that in the next medium-term period additional efforts would be made for the development of Kosovo as the conditions for further enriching our national relations and consolidating our country's entire stable development.

Pointing out the need for the continuous intensification of the struggle against all forms of nationalism, the president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo noted that the sensitivity of members of all nations and nationalities toward every nationalistic phenomenon and their not reconciling themselves with it are becoming more and more noticeable. Speaking about propaganda by individual foreign circles directed against our country, and in particular against Kosovo and the nations and nationalities living in our province, Mahmut Bakali said that all working people should be openly acquainted with the wicked essence of this propaganda and in particular with the untenability and worthlessness of paternalism by some reactionary circles in the world which, with their activity against socialist self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslavia, are trying to manipulate the position of Albanians in Kosovo and Yugoslavia.

In this connection Bakali stressed that only Albanians in our country can speak about the position of Albanians in our country, about their achievements, contradictions and prospects in indivisible unity with the peoples of Yugoslavia. Renegades whom the Albanian nationality had rejected with the revolution not merely as its opponents but also as national traitors do not have this right. The motives of such a paternalistic approach are not an interest in the real position of Albanians in our country nor in stability in the Balkans and Europe. Bakali concluded his speech by saying that the position and prospects of the Albanian nationality in our country are known and affirmed in the world just as socialism, self-management, democratic relations, the position of man, of the nations and nationalities in socialist, self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslavia are known and affirmed.

DEFENSE COUNCIL VIEWS 'AGGRAVATION' OF WORLD SITUATION

AU311730 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Oct (TANJUG)--Today the SFRY Presidency's Council for National Defense held a session in Belgrade which was presided over by Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency.

According to the announcement, at its session the council discussed the military-political situation in the world. It was stated that this situation's further aggravation requires the constant concern of our community for all aspects of the country's defense strength; that is, for strengthening the economic, social and political stability of our community and our armed forces. In this connection the council pointed out the need for all subjective factors of our socialist self-managing society to continue to make their maximum efforts and consistently work in this direction.

The importance of the continued and most complete international activity of the SFRY, especially within the movement of nonaligned countries, in the struggle for peace and constructive international cooperation, was emphasized.

The council also considered a report on the state and further advancement of agricultural production in highland regions, from the viewpoint of the country's defense needs.

LCY PRESIDIUM GROUP DISCUSSES DEFENSE IN MACEDONIA

AU311732 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 29 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Skopje (TANJUG)--The working group of the LCY Central Committee Presidium headed by Mahmut Bakali, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, and including Col Gen Dane Cuic and Dimce Savevski, Vladimir Hrajic and Vasilije Siljic, on Tuesday held talks at the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia on implementing the views of the 11th LCY Congress in the sphere of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

The working group was informed of activities of the League of Communists of Macedonia in implementing the views of the 11th LCY Congress in the sphere of all-people's defense and social self-protection. It was noted that in that sphere, significant results have been achieved especially as regards the mass participation and training of the working people and citizens and the socialization of defense and protection primarily in orgnizations of associated labor and local communities.

FINANCE SECRETARY KOSTIC DISCUSSES FOREIGN DEBT

AU011635 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1825 GMT 31 Oct 80

["At the Center of Attention" program" Dragan Colovic conducts a studio discussion with Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance; Ante Zmijarevic, deputy director general of the Federal Institute for Social Planning; and Branko Colanovic, president of Jugobanka--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Colovic] As announced, we will discuss the economic relations of our country with the world. There have been many difficulties in this field recently. Our share in world trade is falling, especially in exports; the balance of payments deficit is large; the balance of trade deficit is large and our debts are growing. The situation is serious and very complicated. This was also the assessment of the two federal social councils, for international relations and for economic development and economic policy, but it is possible to master the situation. The question is, how to do it.

[Kostic] I have talked about our debts, but I should repeat here some of the points connected with our indebtness. First, I would say something from the world point of view. The International Monetary Fund has a rather objective methodology to measure the level of debts of a country and the zone of the level of debts which becomes serious. We are at debt level 24 according (?to this methodology), which is at the top margin of the permissible level of debt, when a country is still not considered to be over-indebted. This is an objective fact.

Talking about the balance of payments of the country and the problems we have in this connection, I think it is necessary to mention that last year we had a balance of payments deficit of $3.6 billion, and that this year we have set ourselves a very ambitious target to reduce the deficit to $2 billion, at a time when even the developed countries which had no payments deficits in the earlier period are incurring payments deficits in this period.

Therefore, it is not only a matter of our large debts, but also of an effort of the country to reduce and gradually eliminate or reduce to the minimum the balance of payments deficit over a medium-term period.

[Colovic] The only question is how to do it.

[Kostic] As was said in the councils, there are several approaches. It is possible to apply any of them. A so-called monetarist approach to the improvement of the balance of payments is applied internationally in countries which have urgent balance of payments difficulties, and this approach yields results in a short period. There also exists a so-called structuralist approach, which yields more lasting effects and results, but over a longer period.

Considering the acute nature of some of our problems, I think that we must apply a combination of the monetarist and the structuralist methods, for it is precisely the structural problems of our economy which are of a long-term nature.

[Colovic] What does this mean? To strengthen the export economy on the one hand and to strengthen those industries which reduce dependence on imports on the other?

[Kostic] This is one of the factors of the problem. The problems of the economic structure are an extremely complicated subject. Today, at this time, we have selected this factor of the structural problem for attention--striving for exports and the like--which is indispensable and which must be our first priority. However, the overall structural disequilibrium in Yugoslavia which generates problems in the balance of payments, inflation and so forth, is much more complex and has deeper causes.

However, to reply in a more practical way to the question you have asked: I think that our goals and the direction for getting out of this balance of payments situation have been properly set, and that it is necessary to continue further efforts for accords among all those who should implement this dynamic striving for exports along a homogeneous line and foundation. We do not need accords just for the sake of accords, we had that earlier, but for the sake of making the entire flow of reproduction and capital run toward those priorities which strengthen our export ability, and can strengthen it visibly, quantitatively and qualitatively, from year to year.

GOVERNMENT TAKES STEPS TO HALT REDUCTION OF REAL INCOME

LD312046 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1715 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Oct (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav Government today ordered the implementation of a series of measures aimed at stopping the fall of real personal incomes of between five and eleven percent this year.

A solution for stopping the fall of personal incomes and living standards should be sought within the (?incomes) available, by increasing the productivity of labor and by cutting down the rate for taxes and contributions from personal incomes, says a communique issued at the end of today's cabinet session.

Activities should be fixed in protecting living standards by subsidizing house rents, increasing children's allowance giving aid in preparing house food and fuel for winter, in buying school books, and in securing easier terms for consumer credits in case of death, sickness, etc., it was also asserted.

Further, the Yugoslav Government took a decision on fixing unique prices for meat all over Yugoslavia. Various prices formed to date by individual republics and provinces have led to meat shortages from time to time. The new price list has 107 dinars as the average price for veal, the most expensive meat, and 82 dinars and the average price for bear, the least expensive meat. Thus, in order to bring their meat prices into line with the new price list, some republics will have to decrease their prices, and others to increase them.

The prices for cars and their spare parts are to be fixed under self-management agreements between their producers and buyers according to market laws as from Jan. 1, 1981, it was also decided today.

Yugoslavia's new systemic law on prices is to be put into force on this date.

MAXIMUM MEAT PRICES SET, OTHER CONTROLS LIFTED

AU312103 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] The Federal Executive Council decision on maximum prices for meat throughout the country and on a free formation of prices of some industrial products comes into force tomorrow. A decision on stricter conditions for consumer credits came into force 2 days ago. Representatives of the Federal Secretariat for Finance and the Federal Secretariat for Market and Prices discussed the decisions of the Federal Executive Council with the press today. Gordana Buncic reports:

On the basis of a market analysis of supply and demand and the price levels, the Federal Executive Council noted that supply is much below demand and that the agreed price ceilings have been broken for some goods. Therefore the council adopted the decision that in future, the prices of the furniture industry and the automobile industry products will be freely formed on the basis of supply and demand. The decision also includes the products of some other branches of industry. Thus, the prices of the products of fine mechanics, radio sets, record players, tape recorders, amplifiers, color television sets, vacuum cleaners, dishwashers, electric irons, precious metals products, all kinds of footwear and leather and fur clothes will be freely set as of tomorrow.

The prices of some food products will also be set free, as well as those of processed fruits and vegetables, alcoholic and soft drinks, beer and mineral water, some better quality tobaccos, musical instruments, as well as postal, telegraph and telephone services, passenger air fares on domestic flights and airport services for international flights.

The Federal Executive Council also adopted a decision imposing maximum prices for certain kinds of meat, applying throughout the country. This terminates the power of the republics and provinces to fix meat prices. In those republics and provinces where the prices of meat are above the set level, these will be reduced.

The decisions on stricter conditions for credits, the imposition of maximum meat prices and the freeing of some industrial goods prices are, it was said at the press conference today, a part of the announced package of measures which will be supplemented with changes in the taxation and customs duties policies by the end of the year. All this should contribute to a reduction of consumption to the limits of possible production.

Associated labor organizations will be obliged to send the lists of freely set prices to the federal price institute for registration, and they will be able to apply the new prices 30 days after the delivery of the price lists. Since higher prices will probably be fixed for some goods which are in short supply in the market, it should not happen that in the meanwhile these products disappear from the market or that they are kept in storerooms until the new prices come into force.

SERBIAN OFFICIALS NOTE TRADE UNIONS 'FAIL' TO PROTECT WORKERS

AU021937 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 24 October on page five carries a 2,700-word report on a roundtable discussion on the role and work of trade union organizations, between Krste Bijelic and Predrag Veselinovic, editors of the newspapers BORBA and RAD, respectively, and the following officials and members of the Federation of Trade Unions of Serbia: Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Serbia; Milun Tadic, member of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Serbia Presidium; Beslaga Kusljigic, president of the Zajecar Intercommunal Trade Union Council; Milica Beljic, president of the Kragujevac Communal Trade Union Council; Desimir Zivanovic, highly skilled worker and president of the trade union Coordination Committee of the Valjevo Krusik Composite Organization of Associated Labor; Zoran Djukic, president of the trade union action conference of the Svetozarevo Kablovi enterprise; Ranko Visekrunic, president of the trade union action conference of the Smederevo metallurgical combine; Milorad Markovic, president of the Workers' Council of the Belgrade 21 Maj factory; Milos Djuranovic, highly skilled worker and secretary of the basic organization of the League of Communists of the Belgrade precision mechanics factory; Milan Ilic, president of the trade union Action Conference of the Bor copper mine; and Zoran Milivojevic, president of the basic trade union organization of the Knjazevac machine and tractor building factory.

Opening the discussion, Ilijaz Kurtesi says that "all forms of opposition and all difficulties encountered by our society, and all objective and subjective opposition to the self-managing socialist community's trends of development, represent an obstacle to the functioning and activity of the Federation of Trade Unions, but at the same time require the federation's increasingly greater involvement. The situation becomes further complicated," Kurtesi notes, "if opportunism, inertia and other negative relations appear within the Federation of Trade Unions itself." However, Kurtesi believes that "it can be freely asserted that workers consider the trade unions as their own organization."

Expressing his agreement with Kurtesi on this point, Ranko Visekrunic adds that the extent to which workers consider the trade unions as their own organization "primarily depends on the extent to which the basic trade union organizations are prepared to assume, in a new way, all their obligations and tasks." Visekrunic says that, as the situation stands now, workers often take their problems directly to the Trade Union Action Conference or Coordination Commmittee and "simply disregard their Basic Trade Union Organization," although the trade union action must begin precisely in the basic organization.

Visekrunic particularly points out "an evident decline in the standard of living of workers," and stresses that the socially oriented trade union "must consider the growing threat to that standard of living" and must struggle to ensure that "that standard, or more specifically personal incomes, do not fall below a certain limit which represents a point of danger, if you will, also as regards the mood of workers."

Milica Beljic notes that the law on associated labor accords the trade unions extraordinary opportunities to work for and protect the real interests of the workers class. And yet, she says, it is precisely in this respect that the trade unions "fail," for instance, "to defend the rights of workers in the courts of associated labor." All too often "the trade union organizations show that they are incapable of reacting in good time and defending a just cause or a just action of workers," she says. Beslaga Kusljugic agrees with Milica Beljic, and says: "Speaking realistically, we have really failed in this respect because we believed that self-mangement, by its very nature, can itself sufficiently protect the individual. But this is not always true." He notes that the workers class particularly reproaches the trade unions for their failure "to finally solve one of the basic problems from which many other problems results; that is, the problem of unequal conditions of economic operations and thereby also unequal conditions of life. [paragraph continues]

Why is it possible for certain individual sections of the workers class to live at the expense of other sections of the same class?" he asks. According to him, the trade unions have failed to take any specific action to change this state of affairs.

Milun Tadic stresses that the clearly determined views and action orientations of the trade unions are simply insufficiently implemented. In this connection Desimir Zivanovic expresses the view that "an improper cadre policy is one of the basic causes of insufficient activity of the trade unions." He believes that among the trade union activists there are too few workers directly engaged in production activities.

Zoran Djukic and Milan Ilic discuss the situation in their own enterprises. In this connection the latter says that in the Bor copper mine, the trade union organization has often failed to do what is well within the limits of its ability and competence to assert its proper role in the self-managing system. Milorad Markovic points out similarly that "the professional services and the communal and city administrations continue to play the main role of self-managing accords, whereas the basic trade union organizations are left on the sidelines in this connection. Milos Djurovic and Zoran Milivojevic also discuss the situation in their enterprises, and Milorad Markovic foresees further "contradictions and conflicts" in the future if the basic trade union organizations fail to become considerably more active within the delegate system.

Concluding the discussion, Ilijaz Kurtesi says that "the most essential task now as regards the further buildup of the trade unions as an organization of the workers class is to strengthen the basic trade union organizations both organizationally and in cadres, as well as from the viewpoint of the methods and substance of their work." At the same time, greater attention must be paid to unified and coordinated actions by trade union organizations at all levels ranging from the basic and communal trade union organizations to the federal trade union bodies and organizations.

SLOVENE PARTY PRESIDIUM VIEWS TRANSFORMATION OF BANKS

AU311314 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Oct 80 p 3

[J. Pjevic report]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 27 Oct--As part of the preparations for a special thematic conference on self-managing transformation of banks and on money operations, members of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia agreed today that the level of actual decisionmaking of workers on social reproduction must be the basic criterion for assessing the results achieved in the relations in the credit-monetary field and in banking. The session, which was also attended by secretaries of the intercommunal councils of the League of Communists and representatives of banks, noted that there was a serious lag in the transformation of the relations in money operations.

Variance

The traditional credit relationship continues to prevail in the reproduction process and has a negative effect on the pooling of resources on the self-managing income foundations. Certain sociopolitical communities, which excessively influence the allocation of funds and in doing so do not respect the real possibilities and directives of the social plans that were adopted in the delegate system, also promote this use of funds. There are various kinds of resistance, while the activity of the professional institutions, managing structures and sociopolitical organizations is insufficiently resolute and intensive.

Today's session also noted that a serious variance exists between the ideopolitical orientations and socioeconomic guidelines, and the actual situation in social reproduction. However, instead of directing their activity at overcoming this variance, the money institutions are primarily occupied with solving short-term problems of reproduction.

Activities

Most participants in the discussion agreed with the statement of Franc Popit, who was in the chair, that because of objective circumstances and the state of social thinking we are at a crossroads which demands that all socialist oriented forces make resolute efforts to further develop self-management and oppose a stagnation or turning back. The view that self-management is capable of reproducing itself without the activity of the organized subjective forces is rather widespread. Certain organs and forums have assumed precisely such an attitude toward self-management.

One should not confuse, Popit stressed, the responsibility of certain organs and organizations for professional solutions with the ideopolitical responsiblity of the League of Communists. It is insufficient only to note that certain things are not developing as they could and should, that problems must be studied and so forth; rather, it is also necessary to precisely define the reason for this, whether it is individuals, certain organs or inadequate regulations.

It is on these problems that the ideopolitical differentiation in the League of Communists must be developed and the necessary measures taken. At present, those members who do not pay their membership fees are most frequently expelled from the League of Communists, but not those who work directly against the policy of the League of Communists, or rather against self-management.

CROATIAN ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES STABILIZATION, LOSSES

AU311745 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Oct 80 p 4

[Gordana Gojak report]

[Summary] Zagreb, 28 Oct --"For the purpose of adopting the best and most realistic planning documents for the next year, which opens the next medium-term plan period, the delegates of the three chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia at their session this morning again discussed the realization of the economic stabilization policy. The attention of the delegates was directed at spending which should be reduced to the limits of the funds available." Materials prepared by the republican Executive Council show that this will not be easy. If all the investment projects now underway were to continue, the banks could not accept another commitment before 1983. "The need for responsible behavior of all those influencing investment policy" was stressed, for investment spending "is one of the basic destablization factors in economic operations, particularly since many newly constructed capacities even have losses."

It is estimated that 40 percent of the losses in the past 3 years were incurred in newly opened parts of work organizations. New projects frequently lack raw materials or cadres. Losses are sometimes tolerated for years and their real causes are not eliminated. "This particularly applies to the aluminum industry which, as shown by experience so far, can be helped to be extracted from the present unenviable situation only if all those included in this economic activity, beginning with the raw materials producers and up to the final manufacturer, find prospects for their development."

A passive attitude in face of the problems can no longer be tolerated in the railroads and the electricity generating industry. "Petar Flekovic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, stressed that one can no longer propose new laws to tax the income of those who operate successfully, so that they may save with their increased contributions those who have losses." The total current losses from 1976 to 1980 exceeded 20 billion dinars, which was about the value of the road construction program.

Considering that the economy is faced with reduced production growth, it is understandable that it was requested that excessive taxes and excessive spending be stopped, and that an efficacious system be established for covering losses. The Executive Council was asked to prepare concrete measures on investments and on losses, and an analysis of the failed investments which resulted in losses.

ACADEMICIAN PROPOSES 'CONCRETE SOLUTIONS' TO ENERGY PROBLEMS

LD012258 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1148 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Vukovar, 1 Nov (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav constituent Republic of Croatia today covers over 70 percent of its energy demand with liquid fuels and gas. In the early sixties, however, solid fuels, primarily coal, coke and wood, had constituted the main sources of energy, meeting three-fourths of Croatia's needs in energy.

At a recent seminar here in Vukovar, Croatia, Academician Dr Hrvoje Pozar, a renowned expert on energy, proposed a number of concrete solutions for a greater reliance of Croatia and all of Yugoslavia in the future on various other sources of energy.

Dr Hrvoje Pozar urges as indispensable the intensification of oil, natural gas and uranium prospectings. Yugoslavia's annual oil production of around 4 million tons comes mainly from Croatia. Dr Pozar believes that the further improvement of the oil exploitation methods can notably raise the percentage of geological reserves utilization.

The renowned expert underlines the need for Yugoslavia to produce equipment for thermo-electric plants since it plans over the next 30 years to build classic thermo and nuclear plants of a total force of 50,000 megawatts.

Dr Hrvoje Pozar also urges larger imports of the cheaper pit coal to replace liquid fuels in industry and house heating. He also notes the great possibilities offered by thermal springs in Croatia and Yugoslavia wide and by solar energy, particularly along the coast, as cheaper sources of energy.

BRIEFS

CUBAN COMMUNIST DELEGATION--A study delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba, headed by Agostino Alemano, head of a section in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, is visiting Yugoslavia. Todor Georgijevski, of the section for socioeconomic relations in the LCY Central Committee Presidium on 20 October acquainted the delegation with the socioeconomic development of Yugoslavia. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Oct 80 p 6 AU]

KARAVANKE TUNNEL--Amendments to the agreement on the construction of a road tunnel between Yugoslavia and Austria through the Karavanke Mountains were signed in Vienna on 20 October. The costs of the construction will be equally divided between the two countries, and each will collect the tolls on its side. The tunnel is to be completed in the summer of 1985. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Oct 80 p 14 AU]